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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MET DEATH AT THE DEPOT.

DISASTROUS AND FATAL WRECK ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AT MANOR.

ONE MAN WAS KILLED.

MANY PEOPLE FROM PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY AMONG THE INJURED.

SEVERAL VICTIMS BADLY HURT

The Wrecked Train Was Running 50 Miles an Hour When It Struck a Curve and Was Derailed.

INJURED BROUGHT TO PITTSBURG.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MANOR, Pa., Oct. 9.—At 7 o'clock tonight a disastrous wreck occurred at the station here, which resulted in one man being instantly killed and 29 fatally or seriously injured.

The dead man is:

CONDUCTOR JOHN W. MILLER, of Derry, Pa., 40 years of age and had a family.

The injured are:

H. KUNKLE, Johnstown, contusion of right shoulder.

THOMAS DONOHOE, Greensburg, lacerated wound of left temple.

MRS. MARGARET METZER, Irwin, scalp wound and bruised right hip.

MISS M. H. JAMES, Johnstown, cut about head and bruised ankle.

MRS. S. A. PACE, Allegheny, cut and bruised about body.

JOHN M. BAKER, Manor, sprained shoulder and bruised face.

A man and woman who refused to give names; man scalp wound, woman fracture of lower jaw.

The above were taken to Manor hotels and residences.

P. NESTER, Wilkinsburg, injured about back and collar-bone.

MRS. GEORGE ROBINSON, Rhoadstown, left arm hurt.

JENNIE GRAY, 250 North avenue Allegheny, bruised about head and back.

MRS. S. R. KELLY, 250 North avenue, Allegheny, slight scalp wound.

W. M. WEBB, master carpenter, Hawkins, cut and bruised head and neck.

G. VAN ZANDT, 376 West Thirty-second street, New York, slight cut and bruised about head and shoulders.

H. J. LAPE, Altoona, cut about head and leg.

JOHN TRUBY, Beaver Falls, slight cut and bruised.

MISS FANNIE WASHINGTON, colored, East street, Allegheny, slightly hurt internally.

C. E. STRONG, Pittsburg, bruised back.

C.G. MONTAGUE, Wall, arm and head injured.

J. B. RUTH, Altoona, cut on left hand.

R. G. GAMBLE, 211 Chartiers street, Allegheny, cut head and bruised.

MISS E. R. ALLISON, telegraph operator, left foot bruised

REV. D. SHANAHAN, Oilsville, Butler county, bruised on head and ankle sprained.

MISS MARTHA BLACK, Wilkinsburg, cut on head.

MRS. M. B. MESSLER, Canton, Ill., slight bruise on face.

D. R. STEWART, 30 Junilla street, Pittsburg, slight cut on head and bruised.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, East End, Pittsburg, deputy sheriff, bruised about side.

GEO. W. LEWIS, Wilkinsburg, cut about head and wrist cut.

GEO. M. HOSACK, Marchand street, Pittsburg, head cut and bruised.

The above were taken to Pittsburg.

The accident happened at 7 p. m. The train was mail train No. 13 on the Pennsylvania railroad, making 50 miles an hour opposite the railroad station. The next to the last coach jumped the track and bumped along the ties, the front truck of the last coach also leaving the track. The cars ran thus for about 100 yards, when both overturned. The coupling broke and the front part of the train went on. The last coach was not badly damaged as its roof rested against the top of a coal car standing on the siding. The other coach turned clear over, and was smashed to pieces. In this coach were the passengers who were most seriously hurt.

John Miller was a conductor in charge of a freight train that had taken the siding to allow the train to pass. He was standing on the track of the siding as the cars overturned. The top of the first coach, as it fell struck him in the stomach and knocked him off the track. He died in an hour.

At the crash of the cars rolling down the embankment, the whole population of the borough turned out. Dr. C. J. Skelly was one of the first on the scene.. He heard the cries of the injured passengers, and crawled through a hole that had been stove in the end of the car. An unknown woman was lying there with the blood spurting from a cut in the temporal artery. By her side lay a 4-year-old child crying. The doctor handed the little boy to a rescuer coming in behind him, and then dropped the woman out. Others helped in the work.

The passengers were got out easily. None was caught in the broken timbers. They were carried into the hotels and doctors' offices, and the injuries were attended to immediately. Doctors Skelly, Miller and Sherry divided up the patients between them.

A relief train from Pittsburg arrived here at 10:15. Superintendent Pitcairn was aboard. The passengers who were not so seriously injured were taken in to Pittsburg on the train on which they had come. A wrecking train got here from Wall an hour after the accident and started to clear up the wreck. Trains were delayed three hours.

The wonder is that the passengers in the first coach that was derailed were not instantly killed. The car rolled clear over, down the embankment and finally landed on its side again. It is practically shattered, occasional rifts in the side being seen, through which the passengers were rescued. Inside is a jumble of seats and timbers, criss-crossed in inextricable shape.

The cause of the accident was a broken brake bar which fell down when the derailed coach reached the switch where the Manor valley branch begins. The first car that was derailed caught in the "Y" inside, the rest of the train keeping on the main track. The last coach was replaced on the track by the wrecking crew, the front end only being damaged. The other car looked like a butcher shop on the inside. The wreckage was splashed with blood, and blood ran through the broken side of the coach to the ground.

As the coaches lay at the foot of the embankment the women passengers screamed. The silence that followed led the villagers to believe that every one was killed until the crying and screaming recommenced. The removal of the wounded was done as tenderly as possible. Two women who were superficially hurt repuested to leave the wreck and asked the rescuers to save their satchels before half of the wounded had been taken out. The little son of the unknown woman was bravest in the lot. He cried when he seen his mother brought out and asked Dr. Skelly in whose arms he was carried to the doctor's house whether his mamma would die. Reassured he dried his tears and was put to bed, first telling Mrs. Skelly in what corner of the valise she would find his night gown.

Mrs. Thomas Donahoe, of Greensburg, was thrown through a car window, but escaped without a scratch. Her husband, who sat beside her, was badly injured.

Mrs. John Pace, of 110 Washington street, Allegheny, was removed from the debris in an unconscious condition and taken to the Stauffer house and her family telegraphed for.

A man and his wife, who have been taken badly injured, to the home of Dr. Skelly, and are being cared for there, refuse to give their names for publication, claiming they do not want to alarm their friends.

John Baker, assistant station agent here, was standing beside the track waiting for the mail to be thrown from the car when the collision occurred, and was struck by one of the coaches and probably fatally injured.

Those who escaped with little or no injury from the wrecked cars, were Miss M. H. Jones, of Johnstown, and C. A. Callahan and family, of Braddock.

Mrs. Pace is in a critical condition, with her back sprained and internal injuries.

She was taken to Pool's hotel, where Dr. J. J. Marchand attended to her and Mrs. Addie F. Tate. Mrs. F. B. Ertzman and Miss Lillian M. Curtis remained to take care of her. Had it not been for a banquet in Johnstown last night all of the delegates to the convention would have been on the train.

Kunkle is also in a critical condition, with broken ribs and one shoulder blade. He was taken to Pitsburg.

The railroad company has been working on the tracks at this place for several days, and had put in several new switches.

Miss James, one of the injured, lost all her money, but will be cared for by Manor people. Miss Lillian Kepple, of 205 Robinson street, Allegheny, was in the wreck, but escaped injury.

Mrs. Susan A. Pace, of Washington street, Allegheny, whose name is in the list of persons seriously injured, is the wife of John A. Pace, who received the first notice of the accident just before midnight. Mr. Pace was aroused from sleep and was much bewildered. He said his wife left home for Johnstown last Monday evening, in company with Mrs. Ada F. Tate, of Turtle Creek, to attend the state convention of the Daughters of Liberty. She was a member and past officer of Thomas A. Armstrong council, No. 92, of Allegheny. She went merely as a visitor, and he did not look for her return until this evening. Mrs. Pace is about 50 years of age and has no children. Mr. Pace is an old employe at Alex Speer & Son's foundry, on Duquesne way. He said he would start for Manor at the earliest possible moment this morning to see his wife.

Those sent to their homes were: Jennie Gray, Miss Fannie Washington, R. G. Gamble, Miss Martha Black, D. R. Stuart and Robert Johnston. Rev. Shannahan was taken to the home of a friend in Allegheny. John Truby was able to go to his home in Beaver Falls. G. Van Zandt, a traveling salesman, was taken to the West Penn hospital. His injuries were not serious, and he will be able to leave to-day. Mrs. Mary Robinson was on her way to visit her daughter, Mrs. George Coleman, of New Kensington. She was met at the station by her son-in-law, and taken to his home. She had her 1-year-old son in her arms when the car left the track. The infant was not hurt, but she received a severe bruise on the left arm.

The railroad officials started a relief train to the scene of the accident very shortly after it occurred. On it was M. Trump, assistant superintendent, and Drs. Hamilton, Herron, Sterrett and Marshall, of the railroad corps of surgeons. On the arrival at Manor the injured were cared for, as well as possible, and all who were able to come in were placed on a train made up of the remainder of No. 13 and the relief train. It arrived at the Union station about 10:30, and carriages were in waiting for the victims.

Superintendent Robert Pitcairn gave out a list of the injured, and stated that there was no cause known for the car jumping from the track. Assistant Superintendent M. Trump made a thorough investigation and gauged the tracks, but found them in perfect condition. There was no switch at the point where the car left the track, which was just this side of a curve in the road. Nothing could be found to indicate why the engine and six cars should pass the spot and the seventh should leave the track.

G. W. Lewis, who was among the injured, was conductor of the train, and A. P. Butler, engineer. The train was composed of two express cars, one postal car, one baggage car and four day coaches. Most of the passengers who were hurt were in the second car from the rear. The last car was tilted up with one end on a coal car on the next track, but the passengers for the most part escaped injuries. Many of those hurt were cut by broken glass, as they fell against the windows.

PLUNGED THROUGH A WINDOW.

A Drummer's Exciting Experience in Last Evening's Wreck.

G. Van Zandt, Jr., of New York, a traveling salesman for the H. Tibbe & Son's manufacturing company, manufacturers of Missouri meerschaum patent corn-cob pipes, was the first one of the injured taken to the West Penn hospital. He arrived there about 10 o'clock, and later was seen by a "Post" reporter. He was severely cut about his head, one of the cuts being about three inches in length. In addition he received several bruises.

"I got on the train at Johnstown," said he, "and we ran along smoothly enough until the scene of the accident was reached. When we arrived there the engine and the first four cars passed over the switch, and then I felt our car leaving the track. The car dragged along over the ties and I had time to brace myself. There were a couple of ladies in the seat in front of me, and I called to them not to be afraid. Then one corner of our car struck the engine of the coal train, and there was a terrible shock. Our car was overturned, falling between the two tracks, where there was a depression. I plunged through the window next to me head first, being partly in and partly out of the car. There was a space between it and the ground, owing to the depression I spoke of, and my head struck the ground. I tried to raise myself but could not, for several ladies were piled on me. By severe exertion, however, I managed to free myself, and get back into the car.

"The force of the shock was sufficient to tear the seats loose, and pile them in one end of the car. Everything was in comparative darkness, until a trainman, I judge, opened a door, held a torch in, and told us not to be afraid, that it was all over. In the meantime I did what I could to assist the others. I heard only one lady scream. One woman was lying on the floor of the car, moaning out the words, 'Oh, my boy!' The child was standing right by her, and had not even a frightened look on his face. I picked him up and sat him in a seat. There was one lady, sitting in a front seat, who was quite badly injured. She was unconscious. Our car broke away from the others, when it ran over the track. The car right in the rear of ours ran upon to a coal car of the train, and one end of it was high in the air, and the angle was a sharp one. I understand, however, that none of the passengers on that car were injured. I judge that there were about 20 injured on our car.

"I heard that the engineer of the coal train was hurt, and was dying. If that was the case the fireman, or somebody else, must have taken charge of the engine, for it was backed away. When another train was made up to convey the passengers to Pittsburg, the railroad people wired that all those who wanted to go to hotels should do so, and send for physicians and have their injuries attended to at the company's expense. I think the accident occurred by there being either a misplaced switch, or by there being a new switch, which was jarred loose by our passing over it. There was evidence that some new work had been done there. I have been traveling 25 years, and this is the first accident of any importance I was ever in."

Miss Fannie Washington, who lives on the East street extension, Allegheny, was one of the injured. She had been at Dunbar visiting a sister. She was thrown down, but suffered no injuries except through having several persons tramp on her. She was in that way severely hurt about the chest.

Miss Anna Gillen, of Homestead, suffered a contusion of the scalp just above the left ear, being struck by a seat. She was able to go to her home.

Miss Bessie Torrance, of Mt. Washington, was struck on the back by a seat, but was not seriously injured, and was able to go home.

A Jeannette lady who was going to visit her daughter at Kensington, was slightly injured in one arm.

L. H. Kunkle was brought to the West Penn hospital at 2:20 a. m. He is injured about the shoulders and his arm is broken. His spine is also injured. He said he had been thrown through a window of the second coach from the rear of the train and the end of the coach held him close to the sloping bank of the roadway. "The bank was built up with ashes and was loose," he said, "and because of this I managed to work myself out from under the coach. I saw the coach in front of the one in which I sat wabble and knew that it was off the track, but had not time to move or to grasp the seat in front of me. My idea is that the rails spread."

Mr. Kunkle is a trainman in the Twenty-eighth street yards and boards on Twenty-seventh street, below Penn avenue.

The Unknown's Identity.

MANOR, Pa., Oct. 9.—The unknown man at Dr. Skelly's is said to be from Elkton, Ind. The woman who accompanied him, and whose name he refused to give, had a bad scalp wound; her lower jaw was also fractured. Her companion said she lived at Peach Bottom, Pa. Mrs. Pace and Mrs. Metzgar were still unconscious at midnight, but the doctors say they will recover.

A Rear End Collision.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 9. — A freight train crashed into the Alton accommodation, on the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, at Howard Junction this evening, demolishing the rear coach. The passengers escaped by jumping, as did the trainmen. The passenger coach and two freight cars were ditched and destroyed by fire.

EXPLOSION IN A THEATER.

One Man Killed and Eight Persons Injured at Corsicana.

CORSICANA, Tex., Oct. 9.—At 3:30 this afternoon a terrific explosion occurred in the Merchants opera house, where "The Devil's Auction" company were preparing to play to-night. A force of stage workmen were getting the stage in shape, and Harry Coolerige, master of transportation and manager of the calcium lights, was testing a cylinder. There arose some doubt as to whether or not it contained black gas, and a bystander suggested that he try it with a match. He struck the match and touched it to the cylinder and the explosion at once followed, wrecking the scenery and tearing out two windows 30 feet distant.

The following is a list of the killed and injured: Harry Cooleridge, killed; Walter Moore, property man; Harry Sutherland, local stage manager; Bud Dibbles, Alcus Mansel, Charles Ball, Roy Avery, two little girls, members of "The Devil's Auction" company, and an unknown negro, cut and bruised; none fatally.

WIRE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The recent earthquake in Newfoundland destroyed several bridges and much of the railroad bed.

General Mahone was buried at Petersburg, Va., yesterday, the funeral being unusually large.

The Liberty bell was formally received at the Atlanta exposition yesterday with much ceremony.

The Greenville (Ill.) public schools have been closed, and children prohibited from going on the streets, because of diphtheria.

Judge Simonton, in the United States circuit court, at Charleston, S. C., yesterday decided the dispensary law constitutional.

John C. Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania national bank, at Pottsville, Pa., died in that city yesterday of Bright's disease.

Mrs. Henrietta Morgan, of Pittsburg, and Miss Belle Wilson, of Brooklyn, sailed from New York yesterday for China, as Baptist missionaries.

Mrs. Jane Sullivan, who went to Brooklyn from Pittsburg, became insane over the death of a child, and cut her throat. She may possibly recover.

Rev. Father Flaherty, of Geneseo, N. Y., was yesterday sentenced seven years to the penitentiary for ruining Mary Sweeney, who was under 16 years of age.

The Commercial Travelers' association, in session at Buffalo, N. Y., elected officers yesterday. On the board of managers are G. P. Strome, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; J. V. Parks, Harrisburg, Pa., and C. H. Dutton, Williamsport, Pa.

GREAT CHANGES MADE BY TIME.

CORDIAL RECEPTION GIVEN EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL BY THE DUCKWORTH CLUB.

IT EXPELLED HIM IN 1890.

Now the Members Cannot Show Him Too Much Honor.

STILL GREETED IN THE COUNTRY.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—One of the signs of the times indicative of a new birth of the Democratic party in Ohio, was the reception tendered ex-Governor Campbell tonight at the Duckworth club, the leading political organization of this state. It was this body that, in 1890, after Mr. Campbell preferred his charges against the Democratic members of the board of improvements in this city, met and formally expelled him as a member, on the ground of conduct treasonable to the party. In his campaign of 1891 the members openly fought him at the polls, and Hamilton county gave a Republican majority of 6,000, against 7,100 for Campbell two years before.

This bitterness has entirely disappeared, and last month the club once more received him into its folds by a unanimous vote. To-night it gave a house warming at its new clubhouse on Ninth street, and the ex-governor was the guest of honor. The building was jammed to suffocation, and the distinguished gentleman was forced to deliver his address from a balcony to a crowded street, being introduced by President Otway J. Cosgrave. After the formalities he met the Hamilton county Democratic leaders, and received much encouragement.

This afternoon Mr. Campbell spoke at Fayetteville, a little hamlet in Brown county, 12 miles distant from a railroad line. Despite this fact he had an audience of 3,000 farmers, and was escorted from the depot at Blanchester across the country by a cavalcade of 100 horsemen.

En route a young ladies' boarding school at St. Martin's turned out its pupils armed with flags to cheer him on. They waved their banners, sang "Hail Columbia" and gave him a genuine school-girl ovation.

During his speech he replied to General C. H. Grosvenor, of Athens county, who defended the Hocking Valley canal steal, demanding that if he was an honest man to make public all he knew of the measure.

"Upon my responsibility as a Democratic candidate I will welcome all information. If there are Democrats in the infernal job we will drive them from the party, and not renominate them, as the Republicans did," was his declaration.

Campbell's ancient rival, Lawrence T. Neal, who is the most popular man in the section whereln Fayetteville is located, followed the ex-governor, and was given a tremendous ovation, especially when he appealed to his old friends and congressional constituents to rally to the standard-bearer's aid.

DENOUNCES BUSHNELL.

Prominent Ohio Republican Thinks Defeat Would Be a Good Thing.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 9.—General John Beatty, the well-known Republican banker of this city, and ex-member of congress, was interviewed to-day as to his view of the political situation in this state. It is plain from his remarks that he is not very much in love with the Foraker-Cox faction, which is now running the Republican machine in this state. The following are some of his remarks: Asked if he was taking any part in politics he said he could afford to.

"I want to see Bushnell defeated, and the other men on the Republican state ticket elected—I shall scratch Bushnell from the head of the ticket."

"Why do you draw the line on Bushnell?"

"Because he lacked the courage to make an open, manly contest for the nomination, and obtained it by trickery, falsehood, and the lavish use of money. Had he been an avowed candidate he would have been the worst beaten man in the Zanesville convention. He and his friends knew this, and for this reason it was that the convention was secretly packed for him.

"In scratching Busnell you will help Campbell?"

"To the extent of not voting for his opponent, at least. Campbell is an open, frank, square, manly man. He gave us one good administration. He has always been the friend of the soldier. He is bright, able and ready on the platform. He stands for good morals, good money and good government, and is not the inconsequential figure-head and puppet of the Hamilton county gang. I like the man. He is not a pretentious sham. He is not a lobbyist; not the mouth-piece of a boss; not the obedient tool of a gang, and not a sneak."

"The election of Bushnell and Foraker would give the Hamilton county gang the immediate control of all state appointments. George B. Cox would be politically omnipotent in Ohio, and every public office and appointment would be for him a source of revenue, and every bill that passed the legislature would be made to contribute to his income."

In a further talk Mr. Beatty denounced Foraker's administration in scathing words for hypocrisy, weakness and party treachery, and said that he was unfitted for the discharge of the grave duties of a senator of the United States. He closed by saying that the defeat of the party this fall would rid it of a heavy burden of unclean lines.

DEMOCRATS IN LINE.

Great Interest Is Being Taken in the State Campaign.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Secretary Savage, of the Democratic state committee, stated to-day that the reports from the various counties show that a great interest is being taken in the campaign, and that Democrats are getting into line. The campaign is being prosecuted by the committee on state issues. The managers hold that material enough has been furnished by the last legislature as sufficient reason to cause the citizens to hesitate before giving their support to the Republican cause. The statement was made by several Democrats of prominence that Chairman Quay, of the Republican state committee, in asking the attorney-general to commence action by which an opinion shall be obtained from the supreme court, interpreting the act creating the superior court as to the right of citizens to vote for six or seven candidates, is seeking to divert the attention of the voters from the issues raised by the Democracy in directing attention to the work of the last legislature.

Too Delicate for Bushnell.

BELLAIRE, O., Oct. 9.—When General Bushnell was asked why he didn't deny the Pittsburg report, quoting him as saying he would not have the nerve to present McKinley's name to the national Republican convention unless Ohio went Republican by a big majority this fall, he replied, "Why, that's a very delicate matter, and I was afraid to bring it up lest I might not handle it right. You deny it in the newspapers for me."

TAMMANY TICKET NAMED.

One State Democracy Man and One Garoo Placed on It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Tammany hall wigwam was crowded to-night at the county convention to nominate candidates for the city and county. The following ticket was nominated: For justices of the supreme court, Charles H. Truax and Frederick Smyth, Tammany, and Charles F. McLean, State Democracy and "Gaoo" candidate; for judges of the court of general sessions, Joseph E. Newberger and General Martin I. McMahon; county clerk, Henry D. Purroy; register, William Sohmer; justices of the city court, Robert A. VanWyck (renominated), John P. Schuchman and Edward F. O'Dwyer.

The platform adopted indorsed the administration of President Cleveland and the candidates for state offices, and condemned the interference of the chamber of commerce with the politics of the city on behalf of the Republican party. The inconsistency in the state and county Republican platforms was referred to as an effort to catch votes. The action of the State Democrats in uniting with the Republicans "for the sake of spoils," was severely condemned.

The platform further denounced discrimination in the enforcement of the excise law against the poor and not the rich; condemns the employment of spies furnished with money to induce violations of the law; says the Democratic party is in favor of Sabbath observance, but also believes the community should decide by popular vote what laws shall govern, and will endeavor to have the legislature pass a law permitting this.

The members of the Independent county organization, held their county convention to-night at Cooper Union. A platform denouncing Tammany and the Republicans was adopted. No ticket was nominated, but a nominating committee of 35 was appointed to select a ticket, which will be nominated by petition. The time for filing certificates of nomination expires to-morrow, and it will be necessary to obtain 3,000 signatures to the petitions for the nomination of the ticket.

AWAITING DECISION.

Dauphin Court Grapples the Superior Court Election Law.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 9.—The question as to how many candidates for judges of the superior court each elector is entitled to vote for now rests with the Dauphin county court. Attorney General McCormick presented a petition to the court this morning for a mandamus on Secretary of the Commonwealth Reeder, directing him to arrange the official ballot so as to give each voter the privilege to vote for seven candidates.

M. E. Olmstead, of Harrisburg, argued for seven candidates, ex-Deputy Attorney General Stranahan, acting for Secretary Reeder, offered opposing argument. The court took the papers and stated that it would make a speedy decision.

THE HWSANG OUTRAGE.

Forty-five of the 140 Chinese Implicated Convicted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the "World" from Foo Chow, China, says the Ku Cheng commission finds that 140 Chinese took part in the massacre of missionaries at Hwsang.

Fifty-nine persons have been put on trial and forty-five have been convicted, while thirty-two cases are awaiting the viceroy's decision.

The commission is at a standstill. The consuls simply waiting for orders.

Democrats Nominate Voris.

AKRON, O., Oct. 9.—The friends of General Alvin C. Voris, who was defeated for renomination as judge of common pleas a month ago, to-day petitioned the board of election supervisors that Judge Voris's name be put on the ticket as an independent Republican candidate. The Democrats of this judicial district to-day unanimously nominated Judge Voris.

Tammany Ticket Indorsed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The executive committee of the society for liberal Sunday laws, at a meeting held this afternoon in Astor house, indorsed the Tammany city political nominations. This society represents the united saloon interests of the city, and its action is regarded as very important.

THE TRACTION COMBINE.

Magee Intimates That the Deal Is About Closed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Peter A. B. Widener, of the Philadelphia traction company, returned to Philadelphia today. C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, was also in the city on street railway business. While Mr. Magee was not prepared to make any definite statement, he intimated that the consolidation of the Pittsburg lines, with the exception of the Pittsburg & Birmingham and the Second Avenue, is practically settled. There will be a meeting of the Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia and other capitalists interested in the consolidation scheme in this city next Wednesday, at which time the plans will be fully discussed. The companies to be absorbed include the Fort Pitt, Citizens, Pittsburg, Duquesne, Allegheny and Central roads, seven in all. Their joint capital represents about $15,000,000. The Consolidated traction company, which is to absorb them, will probably have a capital of $20,000,000. The consolidated system will have about 150 miles of track. Mr. Magee also took occasion to call on David Martin, Philadelphia's Republican boss. There is no knowing what subjects were discussed, for neither gentlemen was particularly communicative when the conference was over. Magee warily evaded all reference to any politicial combine, though he frankly admitted his great interest in the traction combine.

Six Children Burned to Death.

TWEED, Ont., Oct. 9.—A fire attended with terrible results, occurred last night at Snider, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, 30 miles north of this town. A house occupied by Thomas Lindsay, his wife and 11 children was destroyed, and six of the children were burned to death. Lindsay himself was badly burned, in attempting to save the children.

Fatal Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—A sudden bursting out of flames after midnight in a tenement house caused the instant death of Mrs. Mary Holmes, 60 years old; the fatal burning of Mrs. Pendez, an actress; Raphael Davis, aged 4, and Miss Mamie Pontzo, and the serious burning of four other persons.

Hot Iron Through His Leg.

William Haus, of Forty-first street, 21 years old, employed at the Carnegie Twenty-ninth street mills, had a hot bar of iron driven through his leg last night.

Typhoid Keeps Coming.

The bureau of health yesterday reported four new cases of scarlet fever and six new cases of typhoid fever.

DEMOCRATS' GREAT VICTORY.

THEY SWEEP THE BOARD IN THE CITY ELECTIONS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THEIR MAJORITY IS 4,000.

A GAIN OF MORE THAN 7,000 OVER THE RETURNS OF TWO YEARS AGO.

IMPOTENT BEN HARRISON.

The Ex-President Trotted Out, but He Could Not Save the Day for His Party.

GLOOM AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—This has been a glorious day and night for the Democracy of this city, and the entire state seems aroused. Telegrams for information are pouring in from all quarters, and the streets are filled with jubilant Democrats. Taggart, Democrat, for mayor, will have at least 4,000 majority and the remainder of the ticket about 1,000 less.

This is a Democratic gain of over 8,000. The other officers elected are Charles F. Coarpolin, judge, and Charles Stuckmeyer, city clerk.

The council will be Democratic. The six Democratic councilmen-at-large are all elected, and probably six or seven out of the fifteen others will be Democrats. Ex-President Harrison's own precinct shows a Democratic gain of 90, Taggart's of 40, and that of Trusler, Republican candidate for mayor, of 16.

The Republicans at headquarters as early as 7 o'clock threw up the sponge and acknowledged a defeat. A few days ago it leaked out that the Republican candidate had failed to vote for Harrison when he ran for president; this made many Republicans angry, and dire results were threatened. The leaders then waited on Harrison and forced him to say something on the subject, and he said: "Such considerations (failure to support candidates) may have an appropriate weight in party conventions, but when any feeling of personal resentment can only be gratified by the sacrifice of the true interests of the city it ought to be suppressed. On sober second thought, no man will be satisfied with himself if he allows such influences to direct his vote."

And this the Republican leaders thought would fix things. Then much fault was found with the Republican police for watching saloons so closely and allowing 29 murders to pass without investigation, and thieves and burglars to raid the town, and Mr. Harrison was called on again, and he made another utterance, as follows:

"It is subversive of our system and destructive to our social order to allow our executive officers to choose what laws they will enforce. It is not at all a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it, unless he liked it? Such questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for enforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government, and to vote against a candidate because he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate one's self with lawbreakers."

Then the negroes got out of line, and for two or three weeks great efforts have been made to whip them into line, but without satisfactory results. Everything has seemed to go against the Republicans this time.

At midnight the majority of the 189 precincts have reported, and the Democratic majority will settle down to about 4,000. Two years ago Denny (Rep.), for mayor, was elected by 3,100. Thus the gain made to-day is 7,000 over the last city election, and 6,000 over the last presidential election.

Crowds continue to block up the streets. Mr. Taggart passed along at midnight, and his jubilant friends nearly squeezed the life out of him.

All is quiet at Republican headquarters, and a graveyard softness pervades the atmosphere in and around the offices of the Republican organs.

STARTS AUSPICIOUSLY.

Many Republicans Will Support the Seventh's Democratic Candidate.

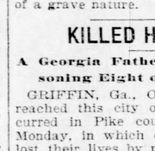
YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 8.—The Democratic seventh judicial circuit convention was held here to-day, and Horace Alvord, an able attorney of Painesville, was nominated by acclamation. There was plenty of enthusiasm and confidence of victory. A committee of three was appointed to look after the circuit judgeship in this district, and when necessary, call conventions of this kind in the future. The committee selected comprises T. E. Hoyt of Ashtabula county, E. W. Taylor of Lake county, and H. H. McFadden of Jefferson county. The latter is one of the leading legal lights of northern Ohio, a thorough gentleman, and a man who would add dignity to the judicial bench. He is far more popular with all classes of people in the vicinity of his home than is his opponent, Judge Burrows.

The Democrats of the northern portion of this district are very much in earnest in this matter, and will make a strong fight for Mr. Alvord, and they will be ably assisted by many of the Republicans in all parts of the district. Mahoning county contains many admirers of the Democratic nominee and there are also many Republicans in this county who did not take kindly to the nomination of J. B. Burrows, of Painesville.

CHATTANOOGA REDEEMED.

Democrats Win Back the City Despite H. Clay Evans.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 8.—There is great rejoicing in this city to-night among Democrats over the re-election of George W. Ochs as mayor and the election of five out of eight eldermen. A great political fight was made over the election to-day, the Republican forces being marshalled by H. Clay Evans, prominently mentioned as a Republican nominee for vice-president. The effort was made to carry the city for the prestige it would give his political aspirations. The Democrats presented a solid vote and carried the day, reversing a Republican majority of 1,250 last fall.



IN NEED OF ARMS.

Cuban Insurgents Numerous Enough, but Not Effective.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Havana, dated October 5, says: "I have just returned from a long tour through the province of Santa Clara. I found that the bitterness of feeling between the Cubans and Spaniards is growing stronger. While the numbers of the insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have largely increased lately, I do not see how it is possible for them to attack the Spanish forces, unless they obtain a great addition of arms and ammunition. I saw a circular letter, sent to the sugar planters of the southern districts of Santa Clara, demanding contributions for the insurgent cause, according to the value of the property, and stating that if the demands were not complied with destruction would follow."

The insurgents have destroyed, with dynamite, one of the arches of the finest and largest bridges of the Sagua La Chioa railroad, not far from Camajuani in the province of Santa Clara.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The treasury department has sent instructions to the collectors of the ports of New Orleans, Key West and Tampa, to stop a fillibustering expedition about to sail for Cuba.

DISORDER AT COREA.

Japanese Troops Now Guarding the Queen's Palace.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 9.—A dispatch received here to-day from Seoul, the capital of Corea, announces that order has been restored, and that the Japanese troops are now guarding the palace. The cause of this action upon the part of the Japanese commander at Seoul, was that Tai-Ron-Kin, the king's father and leader of the anti-reform party, had entered the palace at the head of an armed force, threatening the queen's life. Although no definite statement on the subject is made in the dispatch from Seoul, it is believed that the queen is still alive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—A correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" at Blagovetchensk, capital of the Amoor government of Russian Asia, says that advices which have been received there from Japan announce that the anti-European party is seriously agitating against the decision of the Japanese government to evacuate the Liao-Tung peninsula, declaring that the evacuation will cause political complications of a grave nature.

KILLED HIS FAMILY.

A Georgia Father in Jail for Poisoning Eight or Nine Children.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Oct. 9.—News has just reached this city of a tragedy that occurred in Pike county, near Milner, on Monday, in which eight or nine children lost their lives by poison administered by their father. It seems, from the best information, that Tom Speer, taking advantage of his wife's absence, and being prompted by jealousy, administered the fatal dose to his children. The fiend is now behind the bars.

Beer vs. Historic Art.

McKeesport is to have a theater, and Altmeyer's theater will be abandoned as a playhouse. Plans have been prepared and contractors are preparing bids for remodeling the theater into a brewery. The present tenants of the theater have all been notified to vacate by November 1, next, and the seats and scenery have been offered for sale.

Hocking Valley Wage Advance.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—In accordance with the June agreement the Hocking Valley coal operators have advanced wages. The new price is 55 cents where the men are paid in cash, and 60 cents where there are company stores. This is an increase of 9 cents per ton, and corresponds with the rise made in the Pennsylvania fields.

Indianapolis Democratic Majorities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—The returning board at 11 o'clock to-night finished counting the vote cast yesterday. Thomas Taggart, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 4,722; Charles Stuckmeir, Democrat, was elected city clerk by a majority of 1,117. The majority of Charles Cox for police judge was 1,189.

Furnace to Resume.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—The old Cambria furnace, near here, idle for three years, will be put in blast at once.

LOCAL NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

—A vacant house on Thirty-third street, owned by Thomas McCaffrey, was partially burned last night.

—Electric cars now run to Turtle Creek and Wilmerding. The fare is 5 cents each way between Braddock and Wilmerding.

—Henry F. Gabel took out a permit yesterday for building five two-story brick and stone dwellings on Clyde street, Twentieth ward, to cost $25,000.

—The Randall club will hold its regular monthly meeting to-night to hear the report of the committee of arrangements on the recent trip to Columbus.

—City Treasurer Denniston yesterday received from County Treasurer Brown a check for $429,402 65, the city's share of the amount paid for liquor licenses.

—Friday Will Rev. Edward P. Walker, of Greencastle, Ind., will begin a series of religious meetings, to continue until October 20. The meetings will begin at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. daily.

—Jerry Williams, who disappeared from Braddock five months ago, and whose body was watched for in the Pittsburg morgue, by his mother, has returned home from New York state.

—Lewis F. Keebler, arrested in Philadelphia last Saturday, was held for court here yesterday by Alderman Richards on a charge of embezzling $18[illegible] belonging to the estate of his mother.

MORE MURDER IN ARMENIA

TURKS COMMIT ANOTHER MASSACRE, AIDED BY SOLDIERS? AT TREBIZONDE.

THE POWERS MAY ACT SOON.

Patience Has Been Exhausted by the Porte's Quibbling Delays.

FORTIFYING THE STRAITS NOW.

TREBIZONDE, Armenia, Oct. 9.—Serious conflicts between Turks and Armenians occurred here yesterday. Many Armenians were killed. The Turks were armed and the troops present were few. No attempt was made to stop the massacre. In fact, it is even stated that the soldiers took part in the slaughter and in the pillage which accompanied it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The representatives of the six powers are to-day still waiting for a definite reply to the communications recently handed to the Turkish government on behalf of their respective governments, and in which they specify the reforms for Armenia which, in their opinion, should be accepted by Turkey. The patience of the European governments is becoming exhausted, and definite action upon their part may shortly be expected.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the British Mediterranean squadron remains at Lemnos (Stalimpl), within a short steaming distance of the entrance of the Dardanelles.

THE SILENCE OF MR. HOUSE.

HE DECLINED THE COMMITTEE'S INVITATION TO ENLIGHTEN THEM YESTERDAY.

MR. MORELAND IS INVOLVED.

Said to Have Arranged for Payment of the Interest.

SOME IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

The further the probe is inserted into the banking transactions of the law department of the city government the more culpable the conduct of the officers of the department appears. Until yesterday there was nothing to indicate that anyone except W. H. House benefited by the interest on city funds. Then information was laid before the committee that the account with the First national bank was opened in 1884 by W. C. Moreland. It appears that he then deposited $10,000, with an understanding that interest on it should be paid to Mr. House, his assistant. These facts were reported by Mr. Thorn, chairman of the subfinance committee, who, in company with Controller Gourley, visited John D. Scully, ex-cashier of the bank, on Tuesday evening and secured the information. It was suggested by one of the committee that this statement was contradicted by the letter of Mr. Moreland to the controller, in which it was said that he had no knowledge that interest had been paid on city funds.

The meeting of the committee of investigators attracted more spectators yesterday than have been present at any previous sitting. The chief interest manifested was on account of the expected examination of Mr. House, who had been requested to meet the committee and to impart any information in his possession bearing on certain obscure points. Mr. House did not appear. He sent a note acknowledging the receipt of the request of the committee, and stating that he "had no opportunity to consult or advise on this matter, and must respectfully ask to be excused for not complying with the request."

Bankers Proceed With Caution.

Similar requests had been sent to the officers of the banks in which money had been deposited, and C. E. Speer, vice-president of the First national, and Mr. John Steel, casaier of the Freehold bank, were present. Mr. Speer was asked a number of questions, to all of which he replied freely, until the questions asked became technical and specific, when he hesitated before saying:

"I have no desire to be discourteous, but I understand that you propose to hold the banks liable for the payment of this money. I think it unfair for you to expect us to give information leading to that end."

Mr. Speer said he had no personal knowledge as to who the arrangement for paying interest to Mr. House was. When asked about an entry in one of Mr. Moreland's bank books, dated December 31, 1891, reading, "Discount of $1,000," Mr. Speer replied that he did not know its actual meaning, but supposed it may have been a note drawn for that amount and discounted and placed to his credit. Only the bank books would show its real meaning.

Mr. Speer deliberated before answering the questions which followed, and, noting this, Mr. Thorn said the committee wished to learn what arrived at the interest, and the amounts which had been paid. Mr. Speer then said the interest had always been paid to Mr. House.

Mr. Speer was excused, after which Mr. Thorn stated, for the information of the committee, that the controller and he had called at the house of John D. Scully, ex-cashier of the First national bank, and he had told them that the arrangement for the opening of an account and the payment of interest was made by Mr. Moreland some time in 1884, and that Mr. Moreland at that time directed that the accrued interest should be paid to his assistant, Mr. House. A deposit of $10,000 was made when the account was opened.

John Steel, cashier of the Freehold, said he had given the committee all the information he had when the members visited the bank. Answering a question, he said he thought it possible the deposits in the Freehold bank were larger than in any of the other banks, but more checks were drawn against the deposits. Asked whether checks were drawn on the Freehold bank to replenish deposits in the interest-paying banks, he said he had no positive knowledge, but the clearing house exchanges frequently brought in checks against the account of Mr. Moreland in the settlement of balances to the credit of other banks. The bank books of Mr. Moreland were closely examined, but no information bearing on the interest payments could be ascertained from them.

Vigilance League in Evidence.

After some discursive talk between the members of the committee, a communication, which had been received by special messenger from J. W. Houston, acting for and in behalf of a committee of the Vigilance league, was read, as follows:

"The undersigned, citizens of Pittsburg and taxpayers, having an organization for the purpose of procuring a legitimate and improved government of the city, respectfully take the privilege of representing to you as a component part of the city councils having the matter in special charge that in this investigation, the charges being against the law department of the city, the city and the people are without any legal advisor to conduct the examination and advise methods by which any fraud or crime can be brought home to the guilty parties. Under the law the legal department of the city has only one officer, the city attorney, and a clerk of the city attorney."

The communication then details the legal status of the city attorney and the manner of his appointment, as prescribed by the city code, and continues: "There being no authority by act of assembly for the appointment of an assistant or assistants to the city attorney, the whole responsibilities of the office rest on him and he must be accountable. The seventh section of the city code, digest, page 316, provides his duty in these words:

"'When he shall recover any debt due to the corporation which may have been placed in his hands for collection, or shall receive any money for the corporation, he shall forthwith render an account therefor under oath to the controller, stating the nature of the debt, the person from whom it was collected or by whom it was paid, and the amount and time of payment, and shall immediately thereupon pay over the same to the treasurer, taking a receipt from the treasurer therefor and file a copy of said receipt with the controller.'"

The ninth section provides that: "He shall keep in proper books, to be provided for that purpose, a faithful record of all actions prosecuted or defended by him as city attorney, and all proceedings had therein." The ordinance of December 30, 1872, digest, page 316, provides that his salary of $5,000 "shall be in full compensation of all services rendered by him.'

"Your committee will therefore perceive that as the law has placed on the finance committee the power and duty to elect the city attorney, and as the charges extend far back of his last election by that committee, the committee on finance are especially interested in the investigation being of the most thorough character. You will also perceive that under the statutes of the commonwealth the city has been allowed only one legal adviser, and has no authority to elect assistants to the city attorney, or to employ and pay private counsel in any case, the payment of money to whom would be a misdemeanor in office. We would therefore respectfully request that our organization be permitted to employ attorneys of integrity and ability to appear at the hearing of your committee and aid it in its investigation by their advice and counsel at our expense. We feel that we are asking nothing unreasonable in this exigency, or that it is unusual in public interest; as it is often done, and very properly, and has been lately done by citizens of our sister city of Philadelphia in aid of a state committee of investigation."

the Offer Was Hung Up.

Mr. Bigham, who had not been present, came in as the reading of the communication closed. He examined it curiously, and when the chairman asked what disposition should be made of it, Mr. Bigham said he thought the citizens constituting the organization known as the Vigilance league were under a misapprehension as to the powers possessed by the committee and the scope of its inquiries as defined by the resolution of councils, and he asked for the reading of the resolution, which he had introduced. From the wording of the resolution, he said, the duties of the finance committee were merely to ascertain how and by what means a full investigation of the affairs of the city attorney's office could be obtained, to assist the auditors and to report to councils at its next meeting. Under the resolution, he thought the functions of the finance committee and its sub-committee were to ascertain who had been paid this interest and any other information of service to councils in directing inquiry into the management of the law department.

Thereupon it was directed that the communication be acknowledged, with a statement that it would be submitted to the finance committee and in turn to councils for further action.

A communication from William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny national bank, stated that the communication of the committee had been laid before the directors of the bank, and they were of opinion that it was unnecessary to send a representative to meet the committee, as all the information by the officers of the bank had already been communicated.

Discussion followed as to whether the sub-committee was ready to report to the finance committee. The controller thought the sub-committee had gone as far as it could go. Mr. Thorn thought not, and reminded the committee that Mr. Moreland had promised to furnish to-morrow his check-book stub and cancelled checks since 1891.

Possibilities Are Infinite.

Some of the members thought these would not be productive of any further information, but Mr. Thorn suggested that it would be interesting to know how much money had been checked out from time to time, in whose favor the checks were made payable, and this would enable the committee to ascertain whether or not money had been loaned or paid out to any person outside the proper officers who should have received it. It was suggested by Mr. Bigham that there was no evidence that any juggling had been done with the deposits themselves. In reply to this Mr. Gourley said this was an open question, as money may have been checked out of one bank to replenish deposits in another, in this way destroying the integrity of the deposits themselves; that the leins satisfied in the court house would show how much money had been paid into the city attorney's office, and it was proper that the committee should make a thorough investigation of the principal as well as the interest accounts, especially as the amount paid in may not have been deposited.

"How do we know whether or not money was loaned to outside parties and, if so, whether it was paid back?" asked Mr. Thorn.

The loose manner in which the money transactions of the office have so far as shown been conducted seems to be exciting apprehension and a disposition on the part of the committeemen to go further than was at first contemplated, and to make the inquiry comprehensive.

It was decided to meet again Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the committee will endeavor to finish up its inquiries so it can report to the finance committee in time so it can in turn submit a report to councils on Monday.

DENOUNCE TERRELL.

Chicago Armenians Do Not Like the Minister's Course.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—At a largely attended meeting of the Armenian National union of Chicago last night, the actions of Mr. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, in connection with the Armenian affairs, was hotly discussed. Finally a set of resolutions was adopted charging him with "over and over again ignoring to respond to requests for aid made by local missionaries not to be molested by Turkish officials; that he has in his dispatches to the state department totally misrepresented a just cause, and has been against his persecuted fellow citizens in Turkey because of a decoration from his daughter." The resolutions go on to denounce Terrell in the most vigorous manner for "biased reports, gross negligence in his duty, and intentionally trying to hurt a noble cause at the crucial moment of our people."

A demand is made for his removal and the sending of a minister to Constantinople who shall be "an honor to the nation at large and to the just cause of the missionaries and oppressed Christians."

COLORED MEN PROTEST.

Want a Fair Representation at a County Convention.

Representatives of the Douglass club, the Fourteenth ward club and the Colored voters' league met last night in the hall of the Douglass club, 89 Washington street, to take steps toward holding a county convention. For some weeks several organizations have been holding meetings looking toward a county convention, and it was asserted that many colored men would be shut out. The meeting last night protested vigorously against any such action.

A resolution was adopted demanding that a call be issued setting forth the number of delegates; from what organizations they should come; the proportion to each representative, and the aim and object of the proposed convention. They demand a convention so planned that it will fairly represent the colored men of the county.

Robert Miller Indicted.

CANTON, O., Oct. 9.—The grand jury to-day indicted Robert Miller, former general manager of C. Aultman & Co., and president of the Sun Vapor street lighting company, both of which failed recently. One of the counts is said to be embezzlement. Mrs. Alice M. Chance lost $500,000 through the failure.

Kosciusko's Heart in a Museum.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The heart of Kosciusko, the polish patriot and general under Washington, will be transferred on October 15 from Vezia to the Polish museum in the Chateau Raperswijl, near Zurich.

Dangers Lurk

In decaying vegetation and in the malaria breeding beds of dried up rivers and ponds. There is need to guard well the health at this season to prevent attacks of disease. Keep the blood pure, the appetite and digestion good and the physical strength unimpaired. Hood's Sarsaparilla is exactly adapted for these purposes. It purifies the blood, builds up the nerves and sustains the general health as nothing else can do because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

OLD-FASHIONED AGUE

Compared With Chronic Malaria.

The regular, old-timed, back-woods fever and ague, also called chills and fever, was bad enough in its day, but a far worse disease to bear, somewhat like it, is known as chronic malaria. The regular fever and ague would produce a distinct chill, followed by fever and sweating. Then the victim would have a rest of one, two or three days to gain strength and regain courage.

But not so with chronic malaria. Every day, morning, noon and night, chronic malaria will tease and plague its victim with miserable, indescribable, creeping rigors; nasty, exasperating cold sweats, bitter taste, coated tongue, sallow, dry skin, loss of appetite, confusion of senses, heavy, stupid listlessness, and a myriad of similar symptoms as infernal as they are persistent. Not a day's intermission nor an hour's cessation. Work becomes a wearisome worry, study sickening and senseless, and play a prosy impossibility.

The quinine treatment for chronic malaria is not of the least possible use. It will cure the majority of cases of acute malaria, but not the chronic. In fact, quinine seems to aggravate rather than relieve. Unless a thorough course of Pe-ru-na is taken the patient will seek in vain for relief. The effect of Pe-ru-na is pleasant, positive and permanent.

Send for a free book on malaria, published by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

DUPREY WAS SURPRISED.

Student Graham's Proposed Testimony in the Durant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Naturally the subject uppermost in Attorney Duprey's mind was the damaging statement made by Dr. Gilbert F. Graham against Durant which was published yesterday. The knowledge that Durant's classmate had announced his intention to go on the witness stand and testify that the accused had confessed to him that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture, nettled the attorney not a little, although he declared that he was confident of breaking Graham down on cross-examination.

"What do I think of Graham's statement?" said Mr. Duprey. "I am amazed at it. I cannot understand it really. I have talked with Graham and he has never mentioned such a thing to me. In fact he denied in the presence of four witnesses that Durant had ever made an improper proposal to him. I had heard that he was likely to make such a statement, and asked him point blank regarding the matter. He declared positively that nothing out of the way had taken place during his interview with Durant. I was very favorably impressed with Graham and believed—and believe yet, as far as that is concerned—that he told me the truth. He struck me as being a quiet, intelligent young fellow who could not be led to say anything he did not mean. If the statement he now makes to the police surprises me."

"Now, I want to tell you something," continued Mr. Duprey, as he shook his finger impressively. "We have simply landed Dr. Graham in an uncomfortable place. He says now that Durant told him he had no notes of that lecture and wanted to borrow his (Graham's) presumably to copy them in order to bolster up an allbi. Now, the fact of the matter is Durant's notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture were in the possession of Gen. Dickinson and myself long before Graham ever called at the jail. We had them in our possession almost from the time of Durant's arrest. What will Graham's testimony amount to as against that? What need would Durant have had for Graham's notes?"

"During his interview with Dr. Graham did he not tell you that Durant had confessed that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture and wanted Graham's in order to copy them and strengthen his alibi?"

"Never in the world," replied Mr. Duprey with emphasis. "He never even intimated such a thing."

"But suppose Graham goes on the witness stand and testifies that such was the case?"

"Then I will say that he testifies to something which is untrue. I cannot understand why he should have made such a statement to the prosecution."

BLOODSHED ENDS A FEUD.

One Woman Dead and a Man Dying After a Fight at Chestnut Ridge Mine.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

GROVE CITY, Pa., Oct. 8.—A riot occurred among the miners at Chestnut Ridge mine about 10 o 'clock last night, and as a result one woman is dead at her home and one of the men is in a critical condition in the lockup, and it is expected will die.

The scene of the riot was at the home of Ab Stone, a miner, who lives in the Blocks, and the house presents a terrible appearance. The floors are covered with blood, everything in the house is demolished and all the windows broken. The cause of the trouble was a man named Ned Phillips. Last night he came to town, became drunk and was ordered out by Officer Davidson. After some trouble he started in the direction of Chestnut Ridge. For a long time there has been a grudge between Phillips and Stone, who are brothers-in-law. When Phillips arrived at the mines last night he got some followers together, and they went to the house of Stone and demanded admittance, at the same time throwing stones through the window. This brought a volley of shots from Stone, none of which reached their mark, and the mob then broke into the house by battering down the door. Knives, revolvers, clubs and gas pipes were used as weapons. A messenger was sent for help and Officer Davidson and a posse of citizens arrived and stopped the fight. The leaders of the gang were arrested and brought to the lockup. Stone is not seriously injured, but Phillips presented a terrible appearance. He was covered with blood from head to foot and his clothes were nearly torn off, while one of his eyes was punctured from its socket. His recovery is doubtful. During the melee Mrs. William Smith, who lives opposite Stone's house, died from fright. She was standing on the outside of the house, together with her daughter, watching the fight, when, without a word, she fell over dead.

ONLY ONE MANIFESTO.

That Is the Platform of the Ohio Democracy.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 8.—Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state executive committee, said to-day, when asked what he thought of the manifesto of the free silver committee, that he had not read it. M. A. Smalley, of the Democratic state central committee, said the only manifesto he knew was the platform adopted by the Democrats recently in state convention. "My confidence in the Democrats—of the free silver Democrats, so called—is such that I believe that they will soon be found exerting all their energies for the whole Democratic cause," he added.

The Democratic state committee made the following dates for ex-Governor Campbell to-day: Logan, afternoon of October 17, and Lancaster same evening; Corning, afternoon of October 18, and Shawnee same evening; New Straitsville and New Lexington, afternoon and evening of October 19. He will be at Toledo on the evening of October 20.

STATE SECRETS MADE PUBLIC.

LORD SACKVILLE TELLS INCIDENTS OF HIS MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

MAN CLEVELAND BOUNCED.

He Denies the Existence of Murchison, to Whom He Wrote.

INSULTS MEN, DEAD AND ALIVE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A special cablegram to the "World" from London says: An extraordinary and in many respects unprecedented publication by a British or other high diplomat has been discussed during the last few days among the foreign representatives to the court of St. James. This is a handsomely printed pamphlet marked "For private circulation only," and entitled "My Mission to the United States, '81-'88," and has just been issued by Lord Sackville, who, as Sir Lionel Sackville-West, K. C. M. G., was the British minister to Washington for the period named.

It will be remembered that President Cleveland almost on the eve of the election of 1888 sent Sir Lionel his passports because of a letter written by him to an alleged Englishman in California, commenting upon the approaching election. This pamphlet is Lord Sackville's defense and explanation, after seven years, of that incident.

But the unprecedented part of it, and the part which has aroused very excited comment is, first, the freedom of his instrictures upon the American people and American public men; and, second, his own expressed indignation that the British ministry should have accepted Mr. Bayard as embassador to this country, while as secretary of state of the United States Mr. Bayard had wantonly insulted in person its accredited representative.

The pamphlet consists of 52 pages, 15,000 words, and is a very limited issue, not more than 100 copies. These have been sent under seal only to leading foreign diplomats, the higher English officials and a few personal friends.

Chester A. Arthur was president and James G. Blaine secretary of state when Lord Sackville came to New York in November, 1881. At a reception given him by the St. George's society, he says that Mr. Blaine was sent to greet him by President Arthur, and he made a most cordial address of welcome. In it he referred to "The royalty of the American people and their admiration for that gracious sovereign, his royal mistress." Lord Sackville notes also his very cordial reception by the president himself, but remarks that, "while Mr. Blaine was using this conciliatory language he was carrying on hostile controversy with her majesty's government respecting the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

He says he entered upon his duties with great advantage, as well as with many the difficulties I should have to contend with in combatting the influence of the Fenian organization exercised over the government, and which was so powerful in both houses of the legislature."

Lord Sackville quotes a private letter he wrote to Lord Granville, then foreign minister, in April, 1882, in regard, apparently, to a request or demand made by Secretary Frelinghuysen for the immediate release of certain Irish suspects. In this letter Lord Sackville distinctly states that Assistant Secretary Bancroft Davis represented to him that the president felt embarrassed by the action of congress in the matter, and "that he, the president, trusted to the courtesy of her majesty's government in enabling him to avert it." He says he told Secretary Davis that "he must remember there was a public opinion in England as well as a press, neither of which was likely to be convinced of the necessity of a concession to the United States government on this question simply because congress was terrorized by the Irish voters."

Davis frankly admitted this and said that the president himself appealed to her majesty's government in the present case.

Lord Sackville here deliberately states that Lord Granville, upon representations of Lord Spencer, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland and lately in Lord Rosebery's cabinet, telegraphed the first assistant secretary of state saying that his (Lord Sackville's) lifew as in danger and asking for protection. Secretary Frelinghuysen, he says, declined to take any step officially, but sent him to General Sherman. The latter invited him to a trip in the president's yacht. All preparations were made in secret, and they spent 10 days cruising in the James river, after which "it was deemed that the excitement caused by the Irish executions had abated."

He says danger again became imminent when he was instructed to demand the extradition of Patrick Sheridan for complicity in the Phoenix park murders. He felt that such a demand would be hopeless, and so reported to Lord Granville, and the instructions were revoked.

A presidential election was approaching and Mr. Blaine was likely to be the Republican candidate. "It was at this time that Mr. Blaine spoke to me in the most condemnatory tones of the conduct of her majesty's government in dealing with the Irish question. They had created such a hostile feeling in the United States that he felt convinced if the population was polled the result would be an almost unanimous expression of hatred toward England. This language clearly indicated his intention to trade upon this hostility to England in order to gain the Irish vote for his election."

He notes Mr. Blaine's defeat was not greatly repressed exultation, and says he looked hopefully to the new Democratic administration and Mr. Bayard. The latter, he says, depreciated to him "the influence which the Irish party had obtained in the constituencies and expressed himself as determined not to allow his action to be dictated by it."

Lord Sackville treats of events prior to Mr. Cleveland's renomination in 1888. "It was necessary for him to show himself more anti-English than his opponents." He then quotes the Murchison letter and his reply, which he refers to as "incautious," both of which, to his amazement, were published in the New York "Tribune," organ of the Republican party, on October 22, 1888. He learned from private sources that no such person as Murchison existed.

"The excitement over the 'Sackville incident,' as it was called, became farcical." He was caricatured. He saw Mr. Bayard four days before election, and they "cordially accepted my expression of regret at what had occurred. When, however, I saw Mr. Bayard the following day he said the matter had become serious, great interests depended upon the re-election of Mr. Cleveland and he could not ignore the injurious effect which my letter had had upon a certain faction, the vote of which was necessary for the success of the Democratic candidate."

He saw a copy of a telegram from the state department to Minister Phelps accusing him of "political cowardice." He took this offensive telegram to Mr. Bayard, saying he considered it a personal insult. Mr. Bayard was "embarrassed and confused, and at last said that he knew nothing of any such telegram having been sent." He was furnished with a copy of the following telegram, received by a member of the cabinet from the Democratic national committee in New York: "Does the president know that the Irish vote is slipping out of our hands because of diplomatic shilly-shallying? See Lamont (the president's secretary and chief wire puller) at once. Something ought to be done to-day."

Accordingly he received his passports that afternoon.

He refers to President Cleveland in bitter terms, and adds: "There is no base action which an American politician will not resort to in order to gain an election."

He quotes another dispatch from Mr. Herbert to Lord Salisbury in which the author of the Murchison letter, one Osgoodly, was recommended to President Harrison in a letter from two California Republicans. Lord Sackville gives credit for the publication to "one Quay, a senator and chief of Republican wire pullers," to whom his (Lord Sackville's) letter was sent by the California politicians. Then Lord Sackville adds:

"Mr. Bayard remained in obscurity for four years until the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, when he was appointed ambassador to London as a recognition, it may be presumed, of his remarkable achievement. The perpetrator of these degrading acts of political treachery emerges from the political mire as a social success and meets those upon whom he has so mercilessly trampled with a smiling countenance."

"It is unnecessary," adds Lord Sackville, "for me to comment further upon the political degradation which avowedly exists in the United States, nor upon the difficulties which a British minister has to contend with in maintaining amicable relations with a government influenced solely by the political necessity of the moment and whose action is controlled by a faction hostile to his own country."

MANDAMUS FOR REEDER.

A Decision on the Superior Court Law to Be Forced.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 8.—Senator Quay, having received the opinions of numerous distinguished legal gentlemen, concurring with that expressed by Lawyer M. E. Olmstead, of this city, addressed a letter to General Frank Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth, dated Beaver, October 5, as follows:

"I am advised that the provision of the act of June 24, 1895, creating the superior court, which forbids each elector to vote for more than six candidates, although there are seven judges to be elected, is in contravention of the constitution of the state, which declares that each qualified elector shall be 'entitled to vote at all elections,' and provides for limited voting for judges only in the case of those of the supreme court, and that an election of judges of the superior court held upon the limited plan of voting would be invalid.

"I have, therefore, the honor to request that in making up the form of ballot, giving instructions and performing the other duties imposed upon you by the ballot law, you will, disregarding the said provision of the statute, prescribe such form of ballot and give such instructions as will insure each elector throughout the commonwealth the right and privilege of voting for seven candidates for judges of the superior court, if he shall so desire.

"I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) M. S. QUAY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

To this General Reeder replied, stating that he did not deem it within the province of his office to pass upon the constitutional question involved, and would, therefore, have to prepare this ballot in accordance with the terms of the act of assembly, limiting each elector to the privilege of voting for only six candidates.

Chairman Quay thereupon instructed Mr. Olmstead to make application to Attorney-General McCormick to take such action in the name of the commonwealth as will result in the speedy judicial determination of the question. After a hearing, the attorney-general allowed the application, and proceedings by mandamus upon the secretary of the commonwealth will be commenced forthwith. The attorney-general said: "By the provisions of section 4 of the act of June 8, 1893, relating to mandamus proceedings, 'When the writ is sought to procure the enforcement of a public duty, the proceedings shall be prosecuted in the name of the commonwealth on the relation of the attorney-general.' From this it would appear that the proceeding in this form is the only method by which the question can be judicially determined prior to the time the elector offers his vote. Inasmuch as difference of opinion exists among judges and lawyers as to the effect of this provision in the superior court act of 1895, I deem it proper that the question should be judicially settled, if possible, before election."

The attorney-general has associated Mr. Olmstead with him in the case, and has requested him to conduct the proceedings. Hon. James A. Stranahan, late chairman of the Democratic state committee, has been retained by the secretary of the commonwealth as his counsel. Mr. Stranahan says nothing can be said that the result of this proceedings could not affect the political character of the bench, as the time for filing nomination papers had passed, and no party has named more than six candidates.

Every effort will be made by counsel on both sides to speed the cause and secure a decision by the supreme court before the date fixed by law for sending out the official ballot, October 22.

They Did Not Fight.

CONSTABLE HOOK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Active association announced that its clubhouse would be opened to-night with three prize fights, the principal of which was a 20-round go at catch weights between Young Griffo, of Australia, and Kid Lavigne, of Saginaw, Mich. The other bouts were to have been of 10 rounds' duration between Sam Kelly and Casper Leon at 110 pounds, and between Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, and Kid McFarland, of New York city, at 122 pounds. Fully 4,000 persons made their way to the clubhouse, and were disappointed when Manager Early informed them that the police had decided not to allows the bouts to go on.

Reformed Churches in Session.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 9.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Pittsburg synod of Reformed churches went into session here to-day with a large attendance. The new presiding officer will probably be Rev. D. H. Leader, of Somerset county. The synod of Pittsburg is one of the smallest synods of the Reformed churches in this country, embracing Westmoreland, Somerset, Allegheny, Butler, Clarion and Crawford counties.

A $60,000 Fire at Bayard.

PEIDMONT, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Early this morning fire destroyed the general merchandise store of J. A. Marshall, 32 houses and six other buildings at Bayard, 20 miles west of here, on the West Virginia & Central railroad. Loss, almost $60,000, with small insurance.

Johnstown's New Catholic Church.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 9.—Next Sunday will witness the corner-stone laying at St. John's Roman Catholic church here. Rev. Bishop Phelan, bishop of the Pittsburg diocese, will officiate.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Daughters of Liberty Elections.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 9.—The Daughters of Liberty to-day elected the following officers: State councilor, Ida Solomon; assistant councilor, M. E. Rink; vice-councilor, Edward Zacharias; assistant vice-councilor, Dr. Tobias; secretary, W. V. Edkins; assistant secretary, Ida Wagner; treasurer, J. W. Thompson; national representatives, J. P. Townsend, Lillian Beckey, E. B. Stul, M. Maitland, J. B. Adams; M. Harts and C. L. Ray. The next convention will be held at Harrisburg.

TO IMPROVE THE OHIO RIVER.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED BY THE CONVENTION HELD IN CINCINNATI.

HEADQUARTERS IN THAT CITY.

Membership Dues Fixed at Five Dollars Per Year.

AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO GOVERN

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The Ohio river improvement convention ended to-night, with a magnificent banquet at the Burnet house. Music, flowers, wine and other good things followed the good work of the past two days, and the banquet was a most appropriate ending of the successful meeting.

A permanent organization, known as the Ohio river improvement association, was formed at to-day's session. A constitution and by-laws were adopted governing the organization, and interest was aroused in river improvements that cannot help bearing good results for the people of the Ohio valley.

The first business of this morning's meeting was the adoption of a resolution, introduced by Captain C. W. Batchelor, of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, providing that all cities along the Ohio and all other municipalities interested in the improvement of the Ohio river, shall be invited to appoint auxiliary committees, and that the boards of trade in cities having such organizations, act in harmony with the city authorities in appointing such committees; that it shall be the duty of such auxiliary committees to use all proper efforts to influence the congressmen representing the districts, and the senators representing the state in which such committees are located, to secure proper legislation for the improvement of the river.

Captain James A. Henderson, chairman of the committee on constitution, then reported, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Permanent Organization.

The name selected for the organization is "The Ohio River Improvement Association." The objects of the association are the collection, preparation and presentation to the congress of the United States of such statistics and other information bearing upon the nature, extent and necessities of the Ohio valley commerce and navigation, as the executive council may deem proper. The membership is to consist of commercial organizations, corporations, companies and individual citizens engaged in commercial and industrial enterprises in any state bordering on the Ohio river or elsewhere, who may subscribe to the constitution and contribute to the support and prosecution of its objects an annual subscription of not less than $5.

For a contribution of $5, or any multiple thereof, there shall be issued a certificate of membership. The president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual conventions of the association. The affairs of the association are to be conducted and its objects pursued in the interim between conventions by an executive council, which shall consist of the president, secretary, treasurer and vice-presidents.

The number of vice-presidents shall be determined as follows: Each state bordering on the Ohio river shall be entitled to nominate one vice-president; provided, however, that when the membership in the association from any city, town, village or section shall exceed 100, then such city, town, village or section shall be entitled to nominate an additional vice-president for each 100 members. The association shall meet in convention annually, at such time and place as the previous convention may designate. The executive council shall have its general office at Cincinnati.

A nominating committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the association, and the following gentlemen were chosen: President, Hon. John L. Vance, Gallipolis, O.; secretary, E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; treasurer, J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, Pennsylvania, John F. Dravo, Pittsburg; Ohio, F. A. Lildley, Cincinnati; West Virginia, E. A. Burnside, Charleston; Indiana, John Ingle, Evansville; Kentucky, W. H. Hite, Louisville; Illinois, W. F. Halliday, Cairo.

Among the distinguished speakers at the morning session was Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, O. Mr. Grosvenor has been a member of the rivers and harbors committee of congress for 10 years, and was well versed in matters of greatest interest to the convention. A resolution had been introduced looking toward the appointment of an Ohio river commission, but Mr. Grosvenor gave his experience as against such a measure, and the resolution was tabled.

General Asa S. Bushnell, Republican candidate for governor of Ohio; Hon. George W. Hulick, of Clermont county, a member of the Fifty-fourth congress, and Congressman J. A. Hemingway, of Indiana, all made short speeches.

John E. Shaw, of the ship canal, Pittsburg, made a neat speech that was listened to with great interest. He said the tonnage of the city of Pittsburg exceeds that of any other city of the United States, and quoted statistics that were amazing. He urged the speedy and thorough improvement of the Ohio as a supplementary work to the completion of the canal from Lake Erie to Pittsburg, so that the shippers of the northwest could bring the product through Pittsburg's canal and take it to Cincinnati and other Ohio river points. He called attention to the vast amount of freight the canal would give to the Ohio river, and enlisted the encouragement of the convention to the canal project, and promised the support of the canal followers to the movement for a better Ohio river.

Captain C. W. Batchelor, of Pittsburg, closed the business meeting of the convention by repeating his invitation to the convention to come to Pittsburg next year. He assured the delegates of a royal welcome, and promised to illustrate the practical workings of the Davis island dam, without which magnificent river improvement it would not be possible for Pittsburg to have loaded in its harbor 2,500 vessels containing 1,300,000 tons of freight for the lower Ohio and Mississippi. October 7, 1896, was chosen as the date of the next convention.

The banquet at the Burnet house to-night was a fitting climax to the successful convention. Covers were laid for 300 guests, and the banquet hall was a scene of splendor. W. T. Perkins, of Cincinnati, acted as toastmaster, and numerous toasts were responded to, the first being "Locks and Dams," by Hon. John F. Dravo, of Pittsburg.

Injured Fireman Wants $50,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 9.—Two suits for $25,000 each were begun here to-day against the Pittsburg & Western railroad company by Sumner J. Glover, a former fireman, of Bennett, Pa., who claims he was permanently injured at Allegheny, Pa., while in the employ of the company.

Hattie Johnson, 12 years old, is under arrest at Wheeling, charged with horse-stealing.

Don't run the risk of your cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your cold at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs and throats.

Constipation—habitual or occasional—take Jayne's Sanative Pills. Sugar-coated, and usually painless.

PRETTY

AND ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

Their Good Looks Not a Secret.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

No matter to what country she belongs, or whether she be black or white, as a woman she desires to look well.

Women know the influence of beauty on men; men rarely admire a beautiful invalid, but they do admire a woman in whom is blended good features and perfect health.

There is no secret about a woman's beauty; it all lies in the care she devotes to herself, to removing from her system all poisonous impurities, and keeping at bay those fearful female diseases.

The flashing eye, elastic step, and brilliant complexion are never companions of a womb trouble; only the distressed expression and aches, pains, blues, faintness, dizziness, bearing-down feeling, etc., keep it company.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes female troubles promptly, and cleanses, invigorates, and consequently beautifies, the form of woman. Women, the world over, pay homage to it, and praise its discoverer. Your druggist sells more of it than all other female medicines.

WILL BE AT HOT SPRINGS.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Comes Off There Oct. 31.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 9.—The Florida athletic club to-day moved its headquarters to Hot Springs, Ark., where it will hold its pugilistic carnival of three days, commencing October 31, the date originally selected and already given out. All the parties to the contest have fully agreed and the matter is settled.

The question came up at the conference whether or not Julian and Brady would agree to fight outside of Texas. There was no difficulty on this score. That being settled, the question arose, would they consent to moving the date up to November 20. Both opposed this. Brady and Julian promised to make Fitzsimmons's stake good in 10 days from Tuesday, or on October 19, a claim was put in by Julian for the forfeit of $2,500 if the mill did not take place on October 31. This was silenced by the proving of the fact that the club had the right to pull the mill off any time after July 1, 1895.

The big event of the conference was the question as to whether or not a referee should be selected at once. The club demanded that the referee be named without delay. Brady demanded the same. Julian insisted the referee should be named on the day of the fight. Julian finally consented to consider the proposition that he and Brady should each select a name from six, the same to be kept secret until the day of the fight and, then, if the names were not the same, the decision between the two should be decided by a toss-up.

After the grand jury got through with the Corbett training party, at Austin, today, the men were allowed to return to San Antonio. It is not known what action was taken, but it is thought that the grand jury and the district-attorney do not agree. It is believed the jury's investigation will be a fizzle.

A nomination from Hot Springs, Ark., says Dan Stuart will reach there to-morrow, and work will be commenced at once on the erection of a big arena. A Little Rock dispatch says that Governor Clarke would wait to see if the change is made, and then take such steps as the law authorizes.

A London dispatch says there is no truth in the story that the National sporting club is trying to secure the fight, and that Corbett would not be allowed to put his foot inside the club's door.

Governor Clough, of Minnesota, issued a proclamation to-day, prohibiting the Needham-Moore prize fight.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Pennsylvania—W. F. Magee, at Harrisville, Butler county, vice Robert Black, deceased. Ohio—G. W. Beal, at Millwood, Knox county, vice Wm. Miller, removed. West Virginia—Chas. Linn, at Eldora, Marion county, vice M. W. Hall, resigned; W

GREAT SPEED IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

PARIS EXPERIMENTERS HAVE PERFECTED A DEVICE SIMPLER THAN EDISON'S.

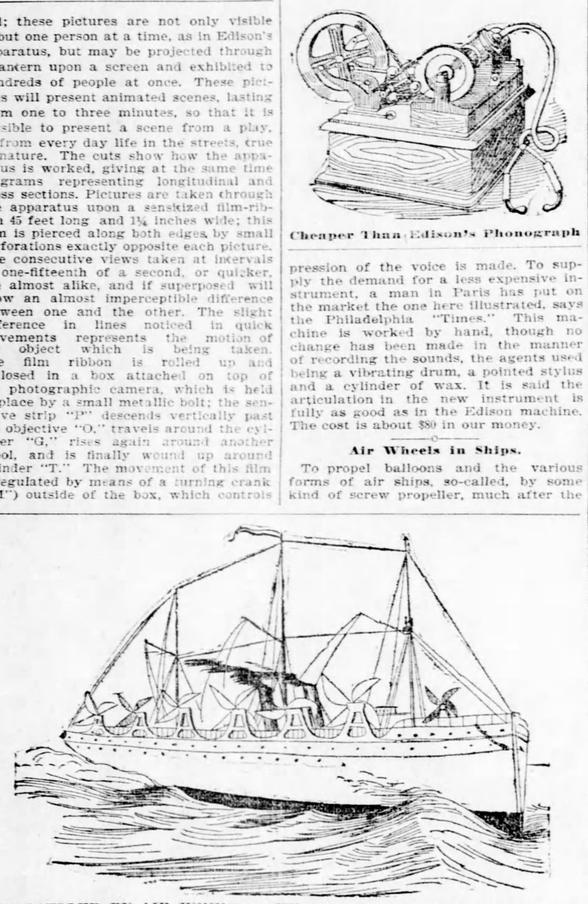
USE OF THE KINEMATOGRAPH.

A Novel Project to Propel Ships by Air Wheels.

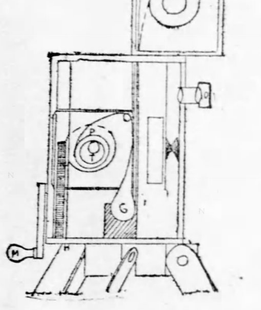
BITS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

In the taking of photographs for his kinetoscope Mr. Edison requires, the Philadelphia "Record" says, a very elaborate plant, built especially for the purpose, but the Lumiere Brothers, of Paris, have simplified the operation to such an extent that it is possible now to take photographs in large numbers and at almost indistinguishable intervals. The device is called the kinematograph. The new apparatus can be set so that pictures may be taken at from 15 to 50 per second; these pictures are not only visible to but one person at a time, as in Edison's apparatus, but may be projected through a lantern upon a screen and exhibited to hundreds of people at once. These pictures will present animated scenes, lasting from one to three minutes, so that it is possible to present a scene from a play, or from every day life in the streets, true to nature. The cuts show how the apparatus is worked, giving at the same time diagrams representing longitudinal and cross sections. Pictures are taken through the apparatus upon a sensitized film-ribbon 45 feet long and 1¼ inches wide; this film is pierced along both edges by small perforations exactly opposite each picture. The consecutive views taken at intervals of one-fifteenth of a second, or quicker, are almost alike, and if superposed will show an almost imperceptible difference between one and the other. The slight difference in lines noticed in quick movements represents the motion of the object which is being taken. The film ribbon is rolled up and inclosed in a box attached on top of the photographic camera, which is held in place by a small metallic bolt; the sensitive strip "P" descends vertically past the objective "O," travels around the cylinder "G," rises again around another spool, and is finally wound up around cylinder "T." The movement of this film is regulated by means of a turning crank ("M") outside of the box, which controls the movement of the film by a series of cogwheels and ratchet springs. The shutter "V," situated immediately to the rear of the lens, is so arranged that it opens and shuts when the respective portion of the film reaches its place behind the objective. The camera will, without difficulty, take 900 or more pictures per minute, and for a short period pictures may be taken at the rate of several hundred per second. The precision of the construction of this apparatus will enable the operator to perform all the motions without trouble, the delicate film lending itself to the operation without difficulty.

Fifty Pictures a Second.



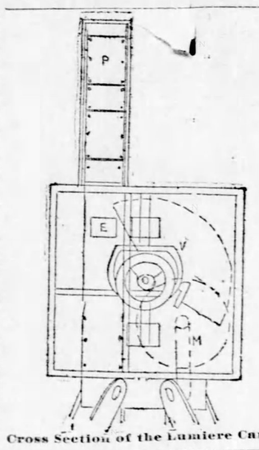
PROPELLED BY AIR WHEELS, THE STEAMER OF THE FUTURE.



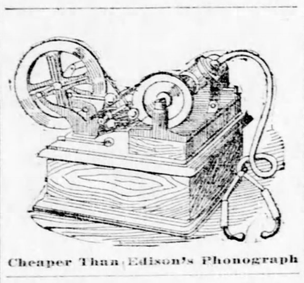
Vertical Sectional View of the Lumiere Camera.

This apparatus is probably the most precious auxiliary instrument in the study of moving bodies through the different periods of movement, it is small enough to be transported anywhere, just as any camera, and instead of bringing moving objects into the building specially constructed for their photography, as in Edison's apparatus, such pictures may be taken anywhere with the kinematograph.

At a recent exhibition of pictures obtained with this apparatus in Paris, a magic lantern was used, the pictures being projected on a transparent screen 15 feet distant from the lens of the lantern. The pictures were very clear, and succeeded each other with such speed that the image of one had not yet disappeared in the retina of the onlooker's eye before it was supplanted by the following picture, making it appear like a continuously moving scene, taken from life. Among the series of pictures shown were a drill in the military barracks; the burning of a house, in which the fire was seen to first gain quickly, the smoke darkening the sky in heavy clouds, the arrival of the engines and firemen, and the getting under control of the fire. Among the most successful sketches was a smithy, the shoeing of two horses being shown; the street life of a Paris boulevard, showing stores, crowds before the show windows, cars, carriages, business vehicles, in short, life as it is in the French metropolis during the height of a day's business. The possibilities of this instrument as exemplified in these pictures shown are almost beyond belief.



Cross Section of the Lumiere Camera



Cheaper Than Edison's Phonograph

Low-Priced Photograph.

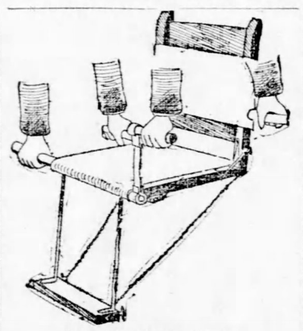
The phonograph designed and perfected by Edison is large and rather costly. Besides, it has an electric motor to turn the wax cylinder upon which the impression of the voice is made. To supply the demand for a less expensive instrument, a man in Paris has put on the market the one here illustrated, says the Philadelphia "Times." This machine is worked by hand, though no change has been made in the manner of recording the sounds, the agents used being a vibrating drum, a pointed stylus and a cylinder of wax. It is said the articulation in the new instrument is fully as good as in the Edison machine. The cost is about $80 in our money.

Air Wheels in Ships.

To propel balloons and the various forms of air ships, so-called, by some kind of screw propeller, much after the manner followed in current steamship practice, has, for a long time, been one of the aims of aeronautic enthusiasts. To equip an ordinary ship, however, in its legitimate element, with air propellers, or, in other words, with propellers revolving in the air instead of in the water, and to effect propulsion solely by their aid, is one of the latest suggestions of the times. It has been proposed, according to "Cassier's Magazine," to make these air propellers similar in shape to the ordinary water screw, with sails or blades of thin sheet metal, and it is said to have been found, experimentally, that for equal numbers of revolutions, equal intensity of thrust, engine power and speed the area of the propeller should be about 12 times that of the water screw. A big Atlantic liner skimming over the sea with what would look like a string of mammoth children's pinwheels on each side, spinning around in the air, is the startling vision for which, apparently, we are called upon to prepare ourselves.

Invalid's Chair.

The device here illustrated is one of the best chairs for invalids yet invented. One of its greatest merits is its simplicity, with no complicated parts to be adjusted, and no likelihood of its getting out of order. As may be seen in the cut, there are handles at different heights on opposite sides of the chair, making it very easy for two persons to carry it up or down stairs, while the patient remains in an upright position. Another advantage is that the chair may be placed upon the edge of the bed and the patient moved upon it or from it with perfect ease. When not in use, the chair may be folded into a small, compact bundle.



New Invalid's Chair.

DISEASES BRED TO EFFECT CURES.

THE GERMS OF VARIOUS DEADLY ILLS KEPT IN STOCK AT WASHINGTON.

GREAT STRIDES OF SCIENCE.

Diagnoses Made Positive and Restoration More Sure.

A CHAT WITH A BACTERIOLOGIST.

Correspondence of The Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The microbe of smallpox has been found at last. Dr. Gaurieri, of Pisa, Italy, is credited with the discovery, which is confirmed by Prof. Pfeiffer, of Berlin. The germ is not a bacterium, but an amoeba—that is to say, a jelly-like organism representing one of the lowest forms of animal life.

"An amoeba is a bit of protoplasm with power of motion," said Dr. William Gray, bacteriologist of the army medical museum, yesterday. "It absorbs food at any part of its surface, expels the waste from any other part, and has no particular shape. You would find, if you were able to trace your descent far enough, that you yourself had an amoeba for an ancestor. As for the smallpox germ, many attempts have been made to find it, though in vain hitherto. Various micro-organisms have been separated from the matter contained in the pustules of the disease, but none of them would reproduce the latter in animals by inoculation. Experiments will be made with this microbe by infecting beasts with it and drawing off the serum from their blood for use, as diphtheria serum is employed."

Dr. Gray is the official disease-breeder of the government. Many of the diseases—that is to say, the microbes which cause them—the doctor keeps constantly on hand in glass tubes for purposes of experimentation. They are tightly corked up with stoppers of sterilized cotton, in order that they may not get away.

"Progress in the knowledge of diseases that attack mankind is being accomplished at a great rate nowadays," said Dr. Gray, picking up one of the glass tubes. "You see, there is a small quantity of transparent yellow gelatine in this bottle. On the surface of the gelatine you will observe a discolored patch. That is a colony of the species of bacteria which causes lockjaw or tetanus. It was discovered by a Japanese, formerly a student under Prof. Koch at Berlin, and now employed by his own government at Tokio. Acquaintance with this germ has made it possible for the medical practitioner to cure lockjaw every time, though the complaint until recently was deemed hopeless. Goats are inoculated with the bacteria—at first in small doses, and later in quantities large enough to have killed the animal at the beginning. When the beasts treated have reached the state of immunity, blood is drawn from their bodies and the serum separated from it is injected into the patient.

Lockjaw Germs All Around.

"Fortunately, lockjaw is a rare disease. Yet the germs of it are exceedingly plentiful. In fact, a little ordinary earth introduced beneath the skin is pretty sure to give the complaint. Common garden soil usually contains the microbes in large numbers. Those which you see growing on this gelatine came from beneath the turf in front of the museum. To procure disease-producing bacteria of various kinds is easy enough. The sputum of a consumptive will furnish the bactilli of tuberculosis, while cholera germs are found in the discharges of the patient. Pneumonia germs occur also in the parts affected by cerebro-spinal meningitis and suppurative diseases of membrane of the brain, though whether they cause those complaints nobody can say. Diphtheria microbes are scraped from the throat of the sufferer. That is the way in which diphtheria is diagnosed nowadays. The physician takes a little scraping from the throat of the patient and applies a particle of it to gelatine in a glass tube. If the characteristic bacteria do not develop the trouble is certainly not diphtheria, no matter what the symptoms may be. Thus certainty is substituted for guesswork.

"You ask how a particular species of bacterium can be separated from other kinds and propagated by itself. It is very simple. Perhaps the scraping from the throat will contain a dozen species of germs besides the one sought. All of them develop on the gelatine, which is melted in the glass tube and then poured upon a plate of glass that is covered hermetically. After the various microbes have had time to form colonies, it is easy to distinguish one from another. A platinum needle sterilized by heating is touched to a colony of the species wanted and transferred to the gelatine in another glass tube. There multiplication proceeds rapidly, and, the tube being corked, pretty soon you have what is called a 'pure culture.'

A Disease Accidental in Man.

"Carbuncle, one of the most dangerous of diseases, is only accidental in man. It is derived from sheep usually, and people working in wool are liable to contract it. In France this complaint is very common among sheep, though rare in this country. Sheep in Europe used to die of it by thousands, but this is prevented nowadays by inoculating them with an attenuated culture of the microbe in bouillon. The germ was discovered by Pasteur. Another disease accidental with man, though common in horses, is glanders. In human beings it is almost invariably fatal. Horses are rendered immune to it by inoculating them with a culture of the specific bacterium that causes the disease. This culture, called 'malleine,' is distributed by the bureau of animal industry free of charge. A horse that is to be used to furnish anti-toxin serum is tested first with an injection of malleine. If the animal has glanders it will exhibit feverishness.

"Anti-toxin, if administered in time, never fails to cure diphtheria. The use of it has reduced the mortality from this deadly disease at the children's hospital in Boston from 50 per cent to 5 per cent. The five in a hundred who die are patients brought for treatment too late.

"Disease-producing bacteria in the process of their growth and multiplication produce poisons, which eventually are fatal to themselves. That is the reason why people recover from complaints caused by such germs. The microbes feed on the tissues of the body, making the latter sick; but, if the patient can hold out long enough, he will get well, for the reason mentioned. The idea of serum-therapy is to introduce into the system the specific poison produced by the microbe, which is nevertheless destructive to it. Investigators are now working on typhoid fever and pneumonia along the same lines, and before long undoubtedly we shall have cures for those troubles as efficient as anti-toxin is for diphtheria. A cure may be found in that way for any disease of man than can be communicated to lower animals.

Doubt About Cancer.

"How about cancer? you ask. Well, that is different. It is asserted in some quarters that cancer is a germ disease, but the theory is entirely unproven. Apparently, that complaint is caused by the development of normal cells under abnormal conditions. A surface cancer is produced by the wandering of such cells from the skin into the tissues beneath, where they grow and make mischief. This may be a consequence of inflammation. It is the same way with an internal cancer, cells wandering into a gland from the membrane which envelops it. They develop in the organ and eventually destroy its usefulness. So far as we can tell, there is no cancer germ. The only cure is the knife, and that must be used quickly.

"We may hope much from the discovery of the microbe of smallpox. Though kept down by vaccination, that disease is always present in every country, ready to assume the proportions of a pestilence at any time when conditions may be favorable. During the middle ages it took 500,000 lives in Europe annually, and in one year 2,000,000 people in Russia died of it. In 1527 it caused 3,500,000 deaths in Mexico. Already the specific bacterium of vaccine or cowpox has been discovered, and before long pure cultures of it will be used instead of vaccine obtained from cows, which is only too likely to contain germs of tuberculosis. It will be easy to propagate the cowpox microbes on gelatine and to put them up in a solution for use by physicians. The artificial preparation will be more sure in its effects than natural vaccine, which so commonly fails to 'take.'

"The 'comma bacillus' of Asiatic cholera was identified by Prof. Koch during the epidemic in Egypt of 1884. The home of this interesting germ seems to be the delta of the Ganges, from which it sets out on its travels through the world. The delta is forever polluted by the putrefying remains of the dead cast into its sacred waters. Dr. Teiyafus, a Russian scientist, advocates the adoption of a system by which the natives shall be compelled to cremate their corpses, being permitted to throw only the ashes into the holy river. This being accomplished, and the delta drained, he believes that there would be no more comma bacilli and no more cholera. Japan burns all bodies of people who die of cholera. During recent years there have been a number of fearful epidemics of the disease in that country, and one is raging there now. The government has set up crematories in various parts of the empire. One of them, at Kioto, is able to dispose of 500 bodies every 24 hours. In 1875 there was a plague of cholera among cats at Delhi.

The Bacteria of Leprosy.

"Another disease believed to be of bacterial origin is leprosy. Its specific germ, named the 'bacillus leprae,' has been isolated, probably. In some parts of the world this frightful plague seems to be spreading. This is notably the case in the United States of Colombia, where the people are becoming a population of lepers, one might say. In the departments of Santander and Boyaca one person in ten is afflicted, and in that section of the country alone there are 100,000 victims. This estimate may be exaggerated.

"But the most destructive of all diseases is consumption of the lungs, which causes 100,000 deaths in the United States annually and in Europe 1,000,000 deaths per annum. It is communicated to human beings largely through cattle, which everywhere are infected with it to a great extent. The tubercle bacillus was discovered by Koch. His lymph, the process for making which is not a secret, is produced and distributed in large quantities by the bureau of animal industry. It is employed to determine whether or not cows are infected with tuberculosis. An affected animal becomes feverish after an injection of the lymph. Malaria, but for quinine, would cause great mortality; but the precious alkaloid derived from chinchona bark is deadly poison to the germ, which is now known to be an amoeba that feeds on the red corpuscles of the blood."

The photographs of microbes or diseased portions of human beings are taken by means of a most ingenious and beautiful contrivance, consisting of a big mirror, a microscope and a camera combined. The mirror is outside of the building, and reflects a beam of light through a hole in the wall into the dark room where the camera is. Entering the dark room, the beam passes through a lens, and is thus concentrated, being rendered more brilliant than the most powerful electric light. The mirror outside is set on a pivot, and is controlled by a clockwork mechanism in such a manner that at any hour of the day the beam shines through the lens, the beam goes on through another glass that encloses a fluid which evidently prevents the chemical rays to pass. Light is made up of rays by which one sees things and rays which accomplish chemical action. Photography is a chemical process, and so the concentrated beam is passed through a sifter that stops the luminous rays and permits the chemical rays to go ahead. The chemical rays go ahead through a slide of glass, on which is the object to be protographed, and, entering the tube of a microscope, produce an enormously magnified image on the sensitive plate in the camera beyond. This is made what is called a 'photomicrograph.' In this manner a picture may be produced that will show the germs of disease at work actually on a piece of infected tissue.

RENE BACHE.

Not Nautical.

Pearson's Weekly.

Boatman—Naw, mister, I can't let yer have me boat just now. There's a heavy swell just comin' up.

'Arry—Swell, be blowed! Ain't my money as good as his'n?

SOME GLACIAL CONTRADICTIONS.

THE AGASSIZIAN THEORY DISPUTED, BUT NO OTHER TO TAKE ITS PLACE.

SOME PROOFS OF GLACIATION.

Facts Sufficient to Convince the Most Incredulous.

A NEW THEORY IS ADVANCED.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

While the glacial theory admits of many doubts, and learned men have assailed it on the grounds that local glaciation in any part or portion of any particular hemisphere due to climatic changes occasioned by any variation in the inclination of the earth's axis would be a phenomenon at variance with all the natural laws of the universe, because the effects of such a great physical change would have been general over at least that part of the earth which, according to a rational conception of the case, should have been uniformly affected by the change; still the evidences that point to glaciation as the cause of the phenomena we are discussing are so decidedly in favor of the Agassizian theory that for want of something better we are mostly disposed to accept it, even with all its seemingly direct contradictions in natural law.

Before explaining the nature of the facts that support the glacial theory, we will state briefly the strongest arguments in opposition to it, so that the reader may contrast the opposing proofs and afterward decide for himself which side has the better of the discussion. The principal objections to the theory of Agassiz may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—Local effects of a prodigious nature resulting from a general physical change are not consistent with natural law as taught by science.

Second—Astronomy has so far failed to detect any universal law governing the motion of the earth, or any other planet, that would account for a change in temperature sufficient to cause the glaciation of the northern hemisphere as far south as the 40th parallel of latitude.

Third—The return to normal conditions, as taught by the glacial theory, would necessitate the reversion of that law of motion which occasioned the southward extension of the polar icecap, and would imply the necessity of a second terrestrial motion the exact opposite of the first, and such motions, or the cause for them, have not been discovered by astronomers or explained by any other branch of physical science.

The objections outlined above are not to be easily disposed, and, having intimated in an article which appeared in "The Sunday Post" three weeks ago that nothing was known of a positive nature concerning glacial causation, we do not wish to be understood in this discussion as being in any manner wedded to the glacial theory of which, long ago, we expressed some doubts.

But there are facts existing of a nature so unexplainable on any other premises except that of glaciation that we hesitate to question the correctness of the views of those who introduced that theory, and of others who in this advanced age sustain it; and, unless some other equally plausible explanation of the phenomena already alluded to can be pointed out, we will be under the necessity of acquiescing to the teachings of the glacialists, or otherwise of maintaining a discreet silence on the subject.

We know that, scattered over the greater part of the United States north of the 39th parallel of latitude, as well as the greater part of northern Europe, are found traveled rocks of every variety of shape and size, which belong to far-distant geological formations. In this country the granite bowlders are commonly called hard-heads, or nigger-heads, and the immense deposits of drift are called gravel beds. Thousands of square miles of the soil of Pennsylvania are made up of a drift formation, composed of pebbles, sands and occasional small pieces of limestone, most of which was carried from New York and Ontario. The huge granite bowlders are plentiful at all places north of the terminal moraine, which is the name given by scientists to a great belt covered thickly with drift and bowlders which extends in an undulating line clear across the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and can be traced across the plains of the west and over the summits of the Rocky mountains.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio there are bowlders of red Canadian granite that would weigh 100 tons. The largest rocks rest on the surface, and are found buried deep in the gravel, where excavations have been made in railway cuttings. All the drift rocks are polished, worn and striated, showing that great force was exerted on them in the process of their transportation. There is not the least doubt that the great mass of material was carried for a long distance by some tremendous agency of erosion. On the face of many sections of the bedrock exposed by excavations or alluvial action grooves or stria are found, and the rock is worn and polished as if Titanic sledges had been dragged over it for ages. The stria point northeast and southwest, with some variations that are local, and may have been caused by lateral movements of the great agent of transportation, due to topographical irregularities of the earth's surface, which brought into play the ever-active force of gravitation.

Now, the question that arises, if we are to discountenance the glacial theory, is: Where did these eratics come from, and how did they get here? To the first part of the interrogation we can give a satisfactory answer, because a half-bushel of the material gathered at random from the fields will show representatives of nearly every geological formation, from Venango county, Pa., to the western counties of New York and the eastern part of Canada. The collection will also show pieces of syenite from Labrador and the far-off regions of the northeast. You may search in vain, however, for typical southern rocks. Not a single representative of the rock formations of Virginia or Tennessee can be found in the drift. Here, then, is a clue to the origin of the traveled materials which are called glacial.

But how did this material of the drift and the hundreds of granite boulders get so far away from their northern home? We say they came from the north, or, rather, from the northeast, because the evidences as explained above are just as convincing to us in the way of showing the direction in which the drift materials traveled as if we actually witnessed the process of their transportation. The source of the erratics is then a question easily disposed of, but the explanation of the causes that occasioned their removal from the original deposits to which they belong is not so easy to be ascertained. Some say the work was done by water, but the human imagination cannot conceive of a flood capable of performing such a vast work of demolition and transportation.

What could occasion a flood of such power and volume as would tear 200-ton masses of granite from the foundation rocks of Canada, and not only carry them 400 miles into Pennsylvania, but smooth and polish them by friction? And, even granting that such a flood were a possibility, and that it swept across the greater part of a continent with the velocity and immeasurable force of a Niagara torrent, forcing the debris of a wrecked world ahead of it, how then can we explain the suddenness with which it stopped at a certain line or place, where there was nothing in the shape of a topographical barrier to prevent its further advance? And why, we might ask, did the flood disobey all the laws of gravitation running up hill with undiminished force, and suddenly ceasing in its career of destruction at a place where it had every opportunity to rush on with greater velocity?

The flood theory will not do. It cannot be admitted, even for the sake of argument. It is a thousand times more absurd than the wildest theory ever introduced by the most sanguine supporters of glaciology in their efforts to account for the phenomena we are discussing by painting pictures of icebergs floating across the continent and dropping their loads of debris as they melted and succumbed to the effects of warmer climate. But we repeat the question, how were the hills, valleys and plateaus planed down thousands of feet, the mountain tops sheared off, and 200,000 square miles of the United States covered with the debris of northern rocks carried hundreds of miles from home?

It may be that the planing down was the result of a slow process of erosion, such as is now going on, continued through millions of years; but those traveled clays, sands, pebbles and bowlders, those grooves and stria cut in the bed-rocks, with the lines indicating the trend of some tremendous power that carried the whole mass southward with irresistible force—all these facts are unanswerable, unexplainable and incompatible with any other theory except that of glaciation. If it were not for the very plausible theory introduced by Prof. Agassiz, which seems to answer and explain all glacial phenomena so well, we might introduce another theory, having the demerit of being opposed by more positive scientific objections and the attractiveness of a grander degree of magnificence.

We are informed that the original elements of the universe were of the same nature; that is, that the different planets that revolve around the sun, and all their satellites are of the same kind of matter in modified degree of density, plasticity, heat and cohesion, in each particular sphere. The spectroscope proves this to be a fact, and shows that even the great central luminary is composed of the same materials as our world. Our moon is a great barren mass of granite, probably composed in many of its parts of just such granitic rocks as the glacial boulders are made of.

Could it have been possible that at some time in the far off past our earth had another satellite like some of the other planets are known to have? Was this ancient satellite drawn within the radius of our orbit by some force of attraction or gravitation? Was it dashed with fearful velocity against our outer atmospheric covering and melted by the heat originating from the collision, just the same as the meteors, which are only fragments of other worlds, that occasionally come in contact with our air? Could such a collision have created granitic boulders, smoothe and polished by heat and friction, such as are now found scattered over large sections of the surface of the world? Could the resistance of the atmosphere have occasioned such aerial disturbance as would have swept the great rocks before it on the surface of the earth, and piled the immense masses of traveled materials that are found in what we call glaciated regions? This is not a fit theory for credence or acceptation, but under the nature of things such an occurrence might have been a possibility.

T. E. MALONE.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

Stage Manager—This is awful. Not a trunk or a costume here, and it is time for the show to commence.

Proprietor—Oh, that's all right. Just start the performance with the living pictures.

MAILS THE QUICKER.

At Saco, Me., Telephone Subscribers Complain by Letter.

The wave of telephone reform which under the pressure of growing competition has passed over many large cities has evidently not yet reached some of the outlying districts of Maine. The service in Saco has been so poor that, according to the New York "Times," the subscribers have appealed to the local papers as a last resort before ordering out their telephones, which, they say, are practically of no use to them. In the meantime, judging from the published correspondence, the Portland exchange manager is not lying on a bed of roses. One subscriber wrote a complaint to the Portland office, and in reply received a letter asking him to call up the manager by telephone and talk it over with him. In return he wrote another letter saying that he would take a trip to Portland and see the manager personally, as he had not the time to spare to attempt to reach him by telephone. Another subscriber replied to a proposition from the Portland office to have a metallic circuit substituted for the one in use by a letter beginning: "Knowing the delay and uncertainty of reaching you by telephone, I answer your proposal by mail."

Force of Habit.

The reporter that had accompanied the special train to the scene of the wreck hurried down the embankment and found, according to "Pearson's Weekly," a man who had one arm in a sling, a bandage over one eye, his front teeth gone and his nose knocked four points to starboard, sitting on a piece of the locomotive, and surveying the horrible ruin all about him.

"Can you give me some particulars of this accident?" he asked, taking out his notebook.

"I haven't heard of any accident, young man," replied the disfigured party, stiffly.

He was one of the directors of the company.

SERPENT MOUND A GREAT CLOCK.

A SUGGESTION AS TO THE PURPOSE OF A PREHISTORIC STRUCTURE.

DISCOVERER GIVES IT A NAME.

Wishes the Mound on Brush Creek Called the Urban Horologe.

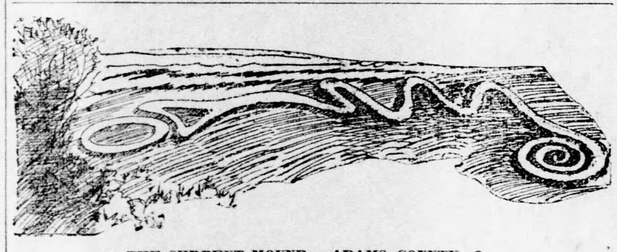
NOT MEANT TO BE WORSHIPED.

Theodore L. Urban, of Columbia, Pa., writes to the New York "Herald:" The what, whence and who of the peoples known as "mound builders" are questions that have given rise to much speculation on the part of the masses, as well as agitating the minds of the students of ethnology of both continents.

Numerous conjectures and theories have been advanced, probable and improbable, as to their origin and mysterious disappearance. Their works of art, it is conceded, indicate a certain degree of intelligence.

This is the limit of modern research. No one has succeeded in removing the veil that has hung like a long night over all pertaining to these people and causing a revelation of a Champollian nature to confront us, thereby enabling us to read their history. The banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries abound with their works of art in the shape of mounds and earth relevios. The designs are varied and of a colossal nature, indicative of a vast population and a long sojourn in the lands.

Naturally, the tooth of time, to a great extent has produced transitions with which we are wholly unfamiliar and unacquainted. Yet, seemingly, it has been a common error to view and study these antiquities as they now exist. Regarding the matter from a common sense standpoint, it must be conceded both unwise and unreliable, as a mile of deductive reasoning backed by a grain of common sense will conclusively prove it to be an egregious mistake.



THE SERPENT MOUND, ADAMS COUNTY, O.

If you please, we will now consider that earth-born monster, familiarly known as "Serpent Mound." Nearly half a century ago this antiquity was discovered by Squier and Davis. Those high in authority in the science of archaeology hold that "it was an object of worship." This assertion can only be accepted as a gratuitous hypothesis, as it is unsupported by a single fact and not fortified by any evidence whatever. I am compelled to run counter to these erudite minds by saying it never figured in any such capacity. A description of the subject in question I deem necessary. I therefore quote the language of the discoverers.

"It is in the form of a serpent upward of 1,000 feet in length, extending in graceful curves, and terminating in a triple coil at the tail. The embankment constituting this figure is more than five feet high, with a base of 30 feet at the center of the body, diminishing somewhat toward the head and tail. The neck of the figure is stretched out and slightly curved. The mouth is wide open, and seems in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure, which rests partly within the distended jaws. This oval is formed by an embankment four feet high, and is perfectly regular in outline, its transverse and conjugate diameters being respectively 100, 60 and 80 feet."

It is not supposable that the dimensions relative to height and width correspond with its original construction. Nor is it safe to infer that its contour is identically the same. When first discovered giant forest trees grew upon its colossal form. After being denuded of these the plow played its part in the act of transformation. To-day it is robed in a mantle of sod, and we have the assurance and guarantee of its perpetual preservation. For this meritorious act the world is indebted to Miss Alice C. Fletcher and a few of her friends.

I now call your attention to the mound's geographical location, situated on a high eminence overlooking Brush creek, a spot upon which the rays of the sun, from the rising to the going down of the same, are conspicuous. Recent research has disclosed the fact that the constructors leveled off the earth and carefully planed and outlined it upon a smooth surface—an operation highly necessary, as the pre-Columbian Archimedes who so carefully planed and outlined it was cognizant that he must divide his circle into 360 degrees and remove the inequalities in the land in the shape of impressions and elevations, as they would materially interfere with his his geometrical calculations.

Has the reader anticipated me? Yes, a horologe by which these supposed "unlettered people" computed time. This ingenious device antedates the famous dial of Ahaz, upon which the miracle was performed of the shadow going back 10 degrees. The modus operandi of this gigantic timepiece from a mathematical standpoint conclusively and incontrovertibly proves an intelligence of a high order, of which the modern scholar might feel proud.

As it is a recognized fact that all matter of great moment must pass through three stages—namely, derision, hostility and acceptance—I shall therefore simply submit my claim to the critical world and let it run its course. However, with pardonable pride and right of priority as discoverer of its definite function, I beg the liberty of rechristening it the Urban Horologe.

Rust in Boilers.

The peculiar fact is noted by engineers that the rust found in the interior of a boiler is, under any circumstances, of a different character from ordinary iron rust. It is, the New York "Sun" says, of a much darker color, that formed in the upper spaces by steam alone being almost black, partaking of the nature of that black magnetic oxide which is formed in what is known as the Barff process by steam heated to 940 degrees, F. The latter oxide is, of course, completely protective when once formed, and the oxides formed in the interior of a boiler, although not of a protective nature, are, notwithstanding, far less corrosive in their action than those taking place under ordinary circumstances. The corrosion of the interior, when not assisted by adhesive deposits and organic acids from the lubricants, is comparatively slow.

HOW PLANTS GATHER FOOD.

Foster Takes Issue With Agricultural Department Experts.

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 2.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm to cross the continent from the 1st to the 5th and 7th to 11th. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17th. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 15th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 15th, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 19th. This disturbance will be the most severe of the month, will be very extensive and in many places destructive local storms will occur while it is passing.

During the tropical hurricane season, which includes August, September and October, it is not yet possible to determine which will be the greatest, the tropical hurricane or the transcontinental storm. It must be one or the other, and not both, because one robs the other of its force. The September 16 to 22 storm force centered in the transcontinental storm, and it is not probable that the great storm of October will spend its force in the same locality.

The cool wave noted above will become a severe cold wave in the Missouri valley about the 17th. Its further movements will depend largely on the location and movements of the tropical hurricane at that time.

The great disturbance of September expended most of its energies in making heat and in evaporation, and our atmosphere is now greatly expanded, full of moisture, and the great disturbance mentioned above will bring increased rains east of the Mississippi river. But the principal precipitation will come later in snows and rains of marked characteristics, forecasts of which will be given in succeeding bulletins.

Secretary Morton has issued the "Year Book" for 1894, formerly called the "Agricultural Report," and it is so far superior to its predecessors that it is beyond comparison. Everyone interested in agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, etc., should secure the book and study it carefully. For such documents always address your congressman or United States senator, informing him what you want.

Besides the secretary's report the "Year Book" contains numerous articles by the heads of divisions into which the department of agriculture is divided, and of course these discussions come from very able and scholarly men. Having ability, however, does not signify wisdom. Probably more ability and scholarship are employed in the world on the side of error than on the side of right. When this is reversed the millennium will have arrived.

One of the bureaus of our national department of agriculture is called the division of vegetable pathology. Its purpose is to study the diseases of vegetation, to prescribe food and medicine, to care for the sanitary conditions of vegetable life. In the report from this department we read: "All our agricultural plants obtain their water exclusively through the roots. That leaves do not absorb water to any appreciable extent under normal conditions of growth has been so fully demonstrated as to need no discussion here."

Evidently the theories of these vegetable doctors are in a condition similar to those held by the surgeons and doctors of physic prior to 1628, when Harvey gave his great discovery of the circulation of the blood to the world, and a Harvey must arise among those doctors to show them the real circulation of sap in vegetation before any real advancement can be made.

These vegetable doctors admit that their best chemists cannot take a sample of soil and determine by chemical analysis what that soil is good for. They have published through their scientific reports, by authority of the department of agriculture and and Smithsonian institution, that none but a practical farmer can determine the useful qualities of soils. This one example of their failures is enough to prove that the theory on which these vegetable doctors base their works is not good and must be supplanted by something more rational.

It has been thoroughly proven that a fruit tree limb inclosed in a hot house will bud, form leaves, bloom and bear fruit while the roots of the tree is outside and imbeded in frozen soil. If the water or sap must all come from the soil through the roots how can those vegetable doctors account for the case above cited? Water and sap cannot rise through soil and roots that are frozen, and in the case cited the water to supply the growth of buds, leaves, blooms and fruit must have been taken in through the air. If the water is gathered from the atmosphere and through the buds and leaves in one case, the same must apply to all cases.

Draw a wire tightly around the body or limb of a tree or shrub, fasten and leave it there. The tree will continue to grow about the wire, but not below it. If the sap goes up in vegetation, this would be reversed, and the growth would continue below the wire.

The report under discussion says: "Hellriegel estimates that about 310 parts of water pass off by evaporation for every part of dry substance added to a plant."

The growth of vegetation in one season is immense, and there must be, according to their theory, 310 times as much water by weight raised to the leaves through the roots and stems of vegetation. All this enormous weight of water must be raised against the force of gravity by the suction of vegetation, and where is the base of that enormous suction located?

The report under review further says: "According to Hellriegel's report, one acre of hay will evaporate 527 tons of water during the season of growth." Evidently a spear of timothy has a suction equal to a force pump, or it could never raise that amount of water.

The fact is that the water is evaporated directly from the soil, lifted by the atmosphere, and a part of it is caught by the vegetable leaves and returned through the stem and roots to the soil. Vegetables gather most moisture at night, and of course a part of the water is evaporated from the leaves during the day, leaving the sap or remaining water as plant food.

The "Year Book," page 174, says: "It has been demonstrated in practice and by experiment that the amount of dry substance stored and the vigor of the plant is greater in proportion as evaporation is decreased, other conditions remaining the same."

This is not in harmony with the other statements about evaporation, but it does harmonize with the theory that the leaves gather all plant food.

W. T. FOSTER.

IT WAS TILDEN'S UMBRELLA.

And Abram S. Hewitt Was Glad to Get It Back.

Abram S. Hewitt, who was a great friend of Samuel J. Tilden, one day brought into his office an old cotton umbrella, with a broken rib or two and a few holes. It could not have cost over 50 cents, the New York "Press" says. He placed it in the accustomed corner, beside a fine $10 silk umbrella belonging to J. L. Haigh, his partner. When starting home in the afternoon he walked off with Haigh's umbrella, leaving his own, which Haigh had to use, as it was raining hard. On opening the old cotton affair Haigh noticed a piece of white tape sewed on the inside near the top, and on going to the light read: "Samuel J. Tilden, Gramercy Park, New York." The next day he returned it to the same corner and said to Mr. Hewitt: "This is Mr. Tilden's umbrella you forgot last night." "Oh, yes," said Hewitt, rising and going after it, "I am very glad to get it back. Mr. Tilden is extremely careful about his umbrella." "But where is my silk one that you took away last night?" Haigh asked. "Oh, I don't know anything about that," was the reply, and that was all the satisfaction that Haigh ever got.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

The Americans are a coffee-drinking people. The last fiscal year the value of coffee imported into the United States exceeded the value of any other single article, amounting to a total of $96,130,717. Ordinarily sugar stands at the head of the list of imports, but the excessive importations of sugar in 1894 in anticipation of the tax imposed by the tariff cut importations down from $128,898,882 in 1894 to $77,788,727 in 1895. During the current fiscal year a large increase in the revenue may be anticipated from increased receipts from sugar duties.

Last week there was destroyed by fire one of the largest cotton mills of New England, at Warren, R. I. It employed several thousand men. If the Wilson law did not hold out promise for the future, naturally the intelligent capitalists interested would have taken their insurance money and retired from business. Not a bit of it. The mills are to be at once rebuilt with greater capacity than ever. This single incident is typical of what inspires the whole country. It is what has caused the great Democratic awakening in Ohio. It is what has closed the Republican mouth tight as wax about re-enacting the McKinley law.

The recent elections show a Democratic revival of the most hopeful character, and one that will have its effect in encouraging the Democracy of Ohio. The town election in Connecticut showed Democratic gains, while the local elections at Indianapolis and Chattanooga were of considerable significance. It was two years ago that Indianapolis led off with a sweeping Republican victory, marking the drift of politics. Now the majority of the Republicans at that election, over 3,000, is wiped out, and the Democrats carry the city by 4,000 majority, notwithstanding the influence of ex-President Harrison was called in to hold his residence city in line. Results of this kind in local elections are valuable as showing that the "Democratic panic" is a thing of the past—that Democratic times under the Wilson tariff are having their legitimate effect, and that there will be no walkovers for any party next year.

The Methodist preachers of New York are in an indignant state of mind because the reformers, comprising the various anti-Tammany organizations, held their conferences last Sunday to arrange for a fusion ticket. Reciting the facts, the preachers' meeting adopted a resolution declaring:

We desire to declare that in a political campaign where the chief moral issue is the rigid enforcement of Sunday law this Sabbath desecration by the men who claim to represent the moral elements in our politics is an outrageous affront to not only the Christian sentiment of the people, but to the moral sense of law-abiding citizens.

The brethren should make due allowance for the inexperience of the politicians in things religtous. It never dawned on them that holding a caucus in a saloon on Sunday to arrange for "the chief moral issue" was at all out of the way. But the question arises, have not the politicians just as much right to play at politics on Sunday as the preachers to talk it from their pulpits?

Ex-President Harrison is to be congratulated. His Indianapolis friends say he is rapidly getting rich from his lucrative law practice, and large fees are credited to him. He has recognized merits as a lawyer, and the fact of his being an ex-president does not hurt him with the curious and confiding juryman. He acts mainly as advisory counsel, only occasionally appearing in court. During the year his fees are estimated to have been in excess of $75,000. He received two $25,000 fees in corporation cases and one of $19,000 in a will case. A friend relates that he received $5,000 for an opinion which, in investigating and preparing, occupied him only one day. The road being clear to his becoming a very rich man is alleged as one reason of Mr. Harrison's indifference to politics and the presidential succession. Still, if we were called on to bet against the field, Harrison would be the favorite. The chances are that he will be nominated, despite the opposition of Senator Quay and Boss Platt. He is the strongest man in the Republican pasture.

PUTTING OUT FURNACE FIRES.

The Republican papers, speakers and platforms of state conventions have talked much about "putting out the furnace fires" as a result of the Wilson tariff law. It makes a rather effective figure of speech, this talk of "furnace fires" by kid-gloved gentlemen who were never nearer a furnace fire than the distance it takes to draw a dividend. The other day a Republican speaker not far from here talked humbug to his hearers in declaring, referring to the Wilson tariff, that "we Republicans believe in tariff laws that will fire the furnaces and not quench them." In view of recent developments this bright orator should at once have declared his affection for the Wilson law.

What has happened to the iron furnaces since the Wilson bill became a law a little over a year ago? On August 1, 1894, the weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast was 115,356 tons of iron. On September 1, three days after the bill became a law, the weekly output was 151,113 tons. And the "Iron Age," the leading authority in the iron industry, states that the weekly output has since increased until on September 1, 1895, it was 194,029 tons.

This is high-water mark in the furnace industry. The largest weekly output recorded in past years was 193,902 tons, on March 1, 1892. Concerning the unprecedented activity at the furnaces the "Iron Age" said on the 12th ult.:

We are now getting on at a rapid rate to the 200,000-ton mark for weekly output, and are now making more iron than ever before in our history, or in that of any other country. Production is still increasing, and yet seems unable to keep up with the demand.

And all this under the Wilson law. Never before in its history has Pittsburg, and the metal manufacturing districts adjacent to Pittsburg, shown such wonderful activity as at this time. We do not claim that it is owing to the Wilson tariff, for the position "The Post" has always maintained has been that the tariff is not the controlling factor. But "The Post" does this thing—it stamps as a bald-faced lie the pretense that the prosperity of our manufactories and the wages of our workingmen are dependent on protective duties of the McKinley type. And in this we have the facts of current history to sustain us. The protective tariff may make dividends for capital, but it does not furnish employment or make wages for labor.

NO TIME FOR BOLTING.

In the supreme court of Pennsylvania yesterday Mr. R. L. Crawford, of Greene county, concluded an able legal argument commenced on Monday afternoon on an important case appealed from that county. Mr. Crawford so conducted his side of the case as to win from those in the court room hearty congratulations for his good judgment, legal resources and general ability. Mr. Crawford is the Democratic candidate for common pleas judge in Greene county, and although there is some dissension in the party his election is confidently predicted. From the impression he made before the supreme court his friends are well satisfied that the voters of "little Greene" will make no mistake in promoting Mr. Crawford to the bench. We regret the disturbance in the politics of the county, and especially the independent or "bolting" candidacy of Judge Ingham, should it be persisted in. We have always had kind words for that gentleman in "The Post," but it does seem to us he is lending his prominence and influence to a bad cause in seeking the defeat of the regular Democratic candidate and the election of a highly objectionable and bitterly partisan Republican in Mr. Sayers. Say what you will, that is what it amounts to. Judge Ingham stands no chance of success, and if he defeats Mr. Crawford, judging from the usual course of politics, it will entail bitter and disastrous feuds on the Democracy of "gallant little Greene" for 10 years to come. To say the least, Mr. Crawford is the peer of either his competitor on the Republican side or the bolting Democrat, and should have the solid support of the Greene county Democracy. In these days, when there is every appearance of a Democratic revival throughout the country—when the party, after great reverses, is pulling itself together—local dissensions such as exist in Greene county should be healed and a united front presented to the common enemy.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS.

It is natural that the people of the United States should sympathize with the struggling patriots of Cuba in their brave and determined effort for independence. We know enough of Spanish misrule in the Island—the way the people are oppressed and plundered, and the savage cruelty that so often characterizes the acts of the Spanish government—to wish the Cubans speedy deliverance from their oppressors.

A meeting is talked of in Pittsburg the last of the month to urge upon our government the duty of recognizing the Cuban cause to the extent of granting it belligerent rights. This is rather a mythical question. It is not clear that such a recognition will be of much advantage to the insurgents. Some hold that it will be a positive detriment, by imposing on our government duties as to the neutrality of the American people that do not now exist, but which, under the laws of nations, apply whenever the status of belligerency is accorded. In that case we have two powers to consider in Cuba, the government of the revolution, if it exists, and the government of Spain.

But if there is a purpose among our people to do anything but pass resolutions, the proposed meeting opens a way to give practical aid and sympathy to the Cuban patriots. What they need most of all is not resolutions or gushing oratory, but material aid, and this can be secured only with solid cash. They need powder, rifles and cannon—they need commissary and quartermaster supplies—they need cash down. In the Cuban meetings of the sympathetic type held in Chicago and elsewhere we do not recall that anything has been attempted in that line. Resolutions, brave as they may be, do not fight battles.

We propose, therefore, that the Pittsburg meeting, when it shall be held, shall make a new departure, and give some practical evidence of sympathy with the Cubans. A splendid contribution would be 500 Winchester rifles, with the necessary ammunition, or a Gatling gun or two, or a battery of field artillery. War is an expensive business, and cannot altogether subsist on resolutions.

As to the matter of recognition, we think that question may be safely left with the government. Those in control appreciate the wishes of the American people, and naturally they are better informed of the condition of affairs on the island and the limitations of international law than any mass meeting, however enthusiastically conducted. We believe in the freedom and independence of Cuba from Spanish control. The question of its annexation to the United States opens a wide field of conjecture.

THE QUEER IN STATE FINANCES.

Although a balance is reported in the hands of the state treasurer of $4,400,000, it appears that there is due the counties of the state some $2,500,000 on account of the public schools. The Philadelphia papers state that $1,000,000 is due to that city on the school account for the year ending June 30, 1895. If the city had that money it would be drawing interest thereon, the "Ledger" points out. The state gets no interest on its balances of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. But while that is the fact, the probabilities are that if the state gets no advantage from its unexpended public funds, someone else does. The large balance in reality belongs very largely to the counties. They should have whatever profit can be made by the use of the funds. These funds belong to the counties, and not to the state. But, says the "Ledger," this large balance (of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000) "is widely distributed in numerous banks, nine-tenths of which would not be selected by prudent business men as places of deposit as long as much sounder banks existed. The state draws no interest on the deposits, and as a consequence there is no reason why the state should carry such balances at some risk when it might better use the money to discharge overdue obligations."

There is more truth than poetry in this. And the "Ledger" continues that, from a general review of the situation it is apparent "that somebody has a personal interest in keeping these large balances, and that the somebody maintains these deposits in banks, of which the greater number are obscure or of poor financial standing, because it is just such institutions that are willing to pay interest on deposits, while the larger and stronger banks refuse to do so, especially to public officers who deposit public moneys."

It is well understood in financial and banking circles how the state balances are handled. Sometimes a block of deposits is placed,on the recommendation of politicians of more or less influence, in banks that will accommodate these politicians with loans. Possibly some of them get a direct cash bonus for securing the deposit of state funds, and there are suspicions that interest is regularly paid by the banks to persons in authority or influence for the use of the state moneys in their business. We know what has taken place with revenues belonging to the city of Pittsburg the last 10 years. Somebody, on the statement of the banks, has made $50,000 out of them, which honestly belongs to the taxpayers of this city. No one is dolt enough to suppose that the much larger state balances are not used for the same purpose of individual profit. They constitute an important element in the power of the ruling political machine.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H. H., Braddock—"Oliver Optic's" real name is W. T. Adams.

Temperance, City—There are 30 brewerles in this city, employing about 1,500 men. The capital invested is estimated at $3,500,000.

John Smith, Wheeling—(1.) The gold dollar of 1895, if in good condition, is worth $2 00. (2.) There is a premium on all fractional currency, but it varies with the condition of the scrip.

HIS QUARTERLY VISIT.

Captain Chancellor Looking After Steamboat Affairs Here.

Captain E. P. Chancellor, the supervising inspector of steam vessels for this district, arrived in Pittsburg yesterday on his quarterly visit of inspection. He was seen by a "Post" reporter at the office of the local board, but said he had nothing in the shape of news to communicate.

"Everything," he continued, "is so quiet in steamboat circles that there is not much to talk about. I see you are worse off here for water than we are in Cincinnati. If it were not for Davis island dam you would scarcely have water enough for drinking purposes, I guess. At Cincinnati a desperate effort was made to keep the sidewheel boats running, but they were obliged to lay up a few days ago, leaving the field to the sternwheel craft, which are of lighter draught. Even they cannot take heavy loads of freight. There has been little of interest to the public in my district since I was in Pittsburg before."

To-day Captain Chancellor goes to Brownsville, in company with the local inspectors, to examine a new pattern of boiler on a yacht being built by William H. Herbertson. It is of a style never approved by the supervising inspector and must be thoroughly examined by him before it can be put into use. If his verdict is favorable the local inspectors will test it and grant the yacht her license.

Captain Henry Graff, of Louisville, is in the city to purchase some steamboat property. He is an old-time steamboat man, and is representing southern parties who want one or more boats. Among the older river captains and coal shippers he is a familiar figure, as he formerly had a monopoly of running the falls at Louisville, and has guided millions of bushels of coal over that dangerous part of the river.

Captain Posey's main boat is expected to come down from Brownsville to-day to be fitted up with her machinery. She will have new boilers and engines and will be one of the best boats afloat of her size on the river. Her name has not been selected, but she is known among the rivermen as the Tycoon. The new Jim Moren is to be launched at Elizabeth a week from Saturday. She is a larger boat than Posey's, and will also have the latest fittings. She is intended for use principally on the lower rivers.

The local inspectors visited the yacht Rambler yesterday. She has a new boiler, which are subjected to a hydraulic test of 410 pounds and stood it without starting a seam. The usual test on boilers of that size is 300 pounds.

The stage of water at Davis island dam remains unchanged at 1.3 feet.

Major Hoxie signed the checks for the hands at the Herrs island dam for last month yesterday. The aggregate amount was about $25,000, distributed among 300 men.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The river is stationary at 3 feet 3 inches. Weather fair, with the mercury at 50.

LOUISVILLE—The river is falling, the marks showing 2 feet 10 inches in the canal, 8 inches on the falls and 3 feet 9 inches at the foot of the locks. Business is fair. Cloudy and cool.

WHEELING—River 1 foot 3 inches and stationary. Cloudy and cool.

STEUBENVILLE—River 11½ inches and stationary. Cloudy and cool.

PARKERSBURG—River 2 feet and stationary. Cloudy and cold. Little Kanawha stationary.

WARREN — River at low-water mark. Cloudy and cold.

GREENSBORO—River 5 feet 7 inches dan stationary. Cloudy and cold.

MORGANTOWN—River 6 feet and stationary. Clear and cool.

OIL CITY—River 4 inches and stationary. Cloudy and cool.

A Split in a Church.

MARS, Pa., Oct. 9.—The important features before the Pittsburg presbytery today were two papers from the Geneva congregation, one preferring charges against Rev. H. G. Foster, the other asking the presbytery to remove the members who had signed the charges. These papers relate to the alleged utterances of the pastor. The presbytery returned the papers and adjourned to meet at Beaver Falls on Friday, November 29, when the papers will be taken up.

Recovered $3,000 of Stolen Goods.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 9.—Conductor A. J. Post, of the Erie railroad, to-day recovered about $3,000 worth of property that was stolen from his home at Kent four months ago. It was found in the room of Frank Stokes, of Kent, who has confessed.

Erie's Gambler's Cleaned Out.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Chief-of-Police White was to-day bound over to court by an alderman for assaulting James Curry, a gambler. The chief has cleaned the gamblers out, and this is the wind up of a bitter fight.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

QUAY'S REFORM IDEA.

Republican Leaders Are Bleeding State Employes Unmercifully.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 8.—Senator Quay's platform of reform, announced at the August Republican state convention here, and now printed daily in the Philadelphia "Inquirer," Mr. Quay's mouthpiece, as the latter-day tenets of the Republican party, is being characteristically and truthfully exemplified in the state departments in this city. Political assessments are the order of the day, and the order is being most slavishly obeyed.

One of the cardinal declarations in the Quay reform platform was the determination to "prevent the use of money in politics," and when it was announced a smile of ineffable satisfaction illuminated the faces of the state employes in the departments in this city, because they really believed that the great boss of the Republican party fully intended to exempt them and all other state employes, in Philadelphia as well as those employed by the municipal government there, from political assessments.

But their dream of exemption has been short lived. Not only is the Combine demanding enormous sums of money, in proportion to salaries paid, from the officials and clerks in Philadelphia and in the state departments in this city, but Frank Willing Leach, as the political lieutenant of Quay, is bleeding them for all they are worth on every hand.

The claws of Quay are especially heavily felt on the "hill" here, and from the highest to the lowest they are paying their regular assessment of 3 per cent to the state committee with a regularity that is born of a justified apprehension that if they do not "pay up" they must "step down" and out of their positions.

The Quay Republican committee demands money. It is needed not only in the cities, but with especial emphasis it is being already demanded by the hayseed lieutenants in the agricultural districts.

Word has been received at the Republican headquarters in Philadelphia that, notwithstanding the influence of the name of "Chairman Quay," there is not the spontaneous promise of a big Republican majority that was expected when the Quay banner overshadowed the administration rag a few weeks ago. In fact, the chief heelers among the farmers are reporting in a way that is not satisfactory to Quay, whose great desire is to roll up a majority of not less than 75,000 at least. He has been told frankly that he cannot get that majority, and he does not like the report. The result is that dependence must be placed upon campaign funds to bring out the vote.

It is no longer a secret that over $60,000 was spent by the Quay faction to win in the state in the recent contest with the combine, and the latter faction spent even more than that. It is admitted that $10,000 alone was spent by the Quay people in Montgomery county; and they won, but not before over half that amount had been used by the administration managers.

From the clerks in the state department Quay wants several thousand dollars; and while, of course, they have received no formal notice of assessment, as heretofore, they have been indirectly but effectively notified to turn over their cash to Quay himself, or to Vice-Chairman Frank Leach. The collection of this money is going on speedily. Some of it is forwarded to the state committee in a lump sum; other portions individually. The watchmen of the different departments are compelled to contribute $27 each, and as the assessment is 3 per cent of all salaries it is readily seen that a good-sized pile of cash will be realized. Of course there are no end of protests, but as "Quay is in the saddle," no one dare disobey.

Summing up the situation as gauged here and in Philadelphia, and taking into consideration the real attitude of the Quay and combine factions toward each other, it may be said that the Democrats may hope to come out of this campaign, if not victorious, at least with a cut in the Republican majority so deep that it can honestly be claimed as a Democratic victory in a straight-out Republican state.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Several Important Cases to Come Up This Term.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—With the exception of Justice Gray, all of the supreme court justices have returned to Washington in anticipation of the opening of the fall term of court. The recess has given time for the members to consider cases which were submitted but not decided at the last term. Among these is the litigation of the Consolidated electric lighting company, involving a number of patents connected with electric lighting. Other cases in which decisions are expected are: The United States against the Western Union telegraph company, involving the question of telegraphic rates against the government along the Union Pacific lines; the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad company against the United States, involving the ownership of land grants in Iowa; Gilman against McKee, involving a part of the moneys appropriated to settle the Choctaw claims; Meyer against Richards, which is a suit growing out of the irregular reissuance of bonds which had been cancelled by the treasurer of Louisiana.

An interesting case remaining to be decided is that of John G. Moore against the commissioner of internal revenue, asking that the commissioner be enjoined from enforcing the collection of the income tax. This is one of the three suits begun at the same time. The court passed upon the other two, but left this undecided. It is of little further consequence now that the law has been declared unconstitutional, yet it may possibly afford a basis for another ruling on the income tax, not on the merits, but on the request for an injunction.

An important opinion on the question of foreign judgments is also expected. The case in point was decided at the end of the last term, it being held that a French judgment could not be collected in American courts. It was an oral decision, however, and it yet remains for the court to hand down the full opinion.

No Rule Against G. A. R. Badges.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—During the funeral of an army veteran at Port Huron to-day, Father Spaeth, the Catholic priest who officiated, forbade the pall bearers to enter his church while wearing G. A. R. badges. Bishop Foley said this afternoon that no rule prevailed which would prohibit the wearing of Grand Army badges in the churches, and that the Port Huron priest had committed an egregious blunder.

PERSONALS.

—Thomas C. Platt jokingly describes himself as a lightweight. He tips the scales at only 129½ pounds.

—Prof. Dyche, the Kansas man who brought back such a collection of stuff from the north pole, was a poor lad, and has taught himself most of what he knows.

—Miss May T. Stone, the author of the play "A Social Highwayman," is a granddaughter of the late J. Emery Stone, of Philadelphia, and was born in Germantown, Pa.

—Baron Larey, the oldest member of the French Academy of Medicine—he is almost 90—is the son of the famous army surgeon honored by Napoleon with the epithet "virtuous."

Alle. Julia-Celina Drouard, according to the decision of the Paris city council, is to be rose queen for this year. She is 21 years old, earns her living as a washerwoman, and has supported four brothers and sisters for years. She will receive $2,400.

—"Calamity Jane," who was a notorious character in the Black Hills in '76 and '77, visited Deadwood for the first time in 17 years the other day. Jane went about shopping quietly, and held impromptu receptions on the street corners and in the stores.

IN FAVOR OF ATLANTA.

The Episcopal Deputies Want the Next Convention Held There.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—Another new diocese was authorized by the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention to-day, that of northern Michigan. The committee on the division of the diocese of Tokio, Japan, reported that it had no jurisdiction, and asked to be discharged.

The report of the trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen, and widows and orphans of clergymen, showed that the receipts for three years had been $81,494, and that for 59 clergymen, 169 widows and 24 orphans $48,295 had been paid out.

Atlanta will be the convention city in 1898, if the bishops concur, the house having so voted. The announcement was received with astonishment in the house of bishops, and it was declared by a number of bishops that the upper house would not be likely to concur in the selection. They prefer Boston. The bishops adopted the recommendation ordering the division of the missionary jurisdiction of Wyoming and Idaho in two districts, the present bishop to continue in charge of both.

The house of deputies spent the whole afternoon discussing whether the primate should be the senior bishop, or be elected, and whether he should be called the primate or presiding bishop. No decision was reached. A scheme is on foot to defeat revision of this convention.

DURANT ON THE STAND.

TOLD HOW HE PUT IN THE TIME ON APRIL 3.

Apparently Made a Good Impression Upon the Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Theodore Durant, assistant superintendent of Emmanuel church Sunday school, was placed on the stand to-day for the purpose of convincing the jury that he did not murder Blanche Lamont in the belfry of the church on April 3. With the same coolness that has characterized his conduct since his arrest, he denied the principal allegations that have been made against him by the most important witnesses for the prosecution. His answers were always brief and to the point, and many were interpreted to mean that he had studied his part well before taking the stand. Only once during the course of the direct examination did he show any nervousness or hesitancy. When Attorney Dickinson asked him if he took notes at Dr. Cheney's lecture, on the afternoon of April 3, he cast his eyes toward the floor and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes, but that they were brief.

Taken altogether, Durant's direct testimony, which ended at 3 o'clock, when the cross-examination began, probably had a tendency to strengthen his case. His demeanor while on the stand was certainly intended to impress the jury with the opinion that he was telling the truth. The purpose of the defense to curtail cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District-Attorney Barnes asked the first question.

The examination of Durant was begun with the questions relative to his age and his early life in this city. Coming down to the day upon which Blanche Lamont was murdered, the prisoner was asked to relate his movements from the time he left his home in the morning until he returned at night. He said he met Miss Lamont on her way to school and rode with her on a street car until he reached Cooper medical college. He said he remained at the college until 10 o'clock, when he and another student named Ross went for a walk. When he returned, an hour later, he went to the library, where he was engaged in his studies until noon. Then he went to luncheon with a student named Diggins, and returned at 1 o'clock. After luncheon Durant remained in the library until 3:30 o'clock, when he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture. He said he was present at roll call at the close of the lecture and answered to his name.

At the close of the lecture Durant said he boarded a street car and rode to Emmanuel church for the purpose of repairing the sunburners. He denied that he was accompanied by Blanche Lamont or anybody else. In making the repairs he inhaled so much gas that he was made ill. After repairing the burner Durant said he descended to the auditorium, where he found George King playing on the organ. King got him some bromo seltzer. At 6 o'clock Durant left the church in company with King. He went out of his way two blocks to converse with King, after which they separated, and Durant went home to dinner.

Durant said he felt ill and ate but little. In the evening he went to prayer-meeting at Emmanuel church. He saw Mrs. Noble, and asked her if Blanche was coming to prayer meeting. He related a number of minor incidents in connection with his conversation with Mrs. Noble, who evidently did not indorse his statements, from the fact that she shook her head several times. He said he was never in Oppenheim's pawnshop. After the meeting he went home to bed.

"Did you, on April 3, in San Francisco or elsewhere," asked Attorney Duprey, "inflict any violence upon Blanche Lamont, or did you kill or participate in killing her?"

Durant replied that he did not, and the direct examination was at an end. The cross-examination, which lasted only one hour, before court took a recess till to-morrow, was confined to questions relative to the life of Durant prior to April 3.

A PROMOTOR'S SCHEME.

It Beats Westinghouse's Gas Engine in Directness of Result.

Three stock brokers were standing at the head of Wall street the other day, says the New York "World," discussing the wherefor of the wind tempered to the shorn lamb, when they were approached by a slouchy person whose nose glowed with the reflection of frequent libations.

"Say, frien's," he began, "I was not always what I am. Perhaps I don't look the part, but I'm a promoter. Hol' on, now; give me a chance to explain."

This he threw in to stay the three, who where departing elsewhere.

"You see," he said, after he had corralled the three again, "I had a wife, an' she druv me to drink. I was a promoter then—same as I am now. Only I wasn't off my feed. Now, yessee, I've got the gran' scheme. It's this."

He was talking very rapidly to get it all in before the others moved on again.

"It's this. Buy a farm, thousan' acres, sheep—thousan's, too. Buy all sheep 'n sight. Then buy patents on my machine. Great machine. Corral sheep. Feed 'm in one end; start 'chinery. Hopper goes 'roun', clink, clink, sheep go dinky dink. "Result, one side feeds out mutton chops, t'other $3 pants, all wool 'n a yard wide. Say, you ain't got a quarter, has you? Thanks, good-day."

And he slid around the corner and dived through the folding doors.

A Wonderful Conquerer.

No disease is more common among the people than scrofula. Handed down from generation to generation, it is found in nearly every family in some form. It may make its appearance in dreadful running sores, in swellings in the neck or goitre, or in eruptions of varied forms. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may be known as catarrh, or developing in the lungs it may be, and often is, the prime cause of consumption.

In whatever form scrofula may manifest itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla is its inveterate foe and conqueror. This medicine has such powerful alterative and vitalizing effects upon the blood that every trace of impurity is expelled, and the blood is made rich, pure, and healthy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Robert S. Hays.

Robert S. Hays, the veteran director of the First national bank, died yesterday morning, at his residence, at No. 6 Stockton avenue, Allegheny, at the ripe age of 86 years. He was born in Pittsburg in January, 1809, and started in business for himself at an early age. His first venture was a grocery store, but he soon abandoned that for a more remunerative vocation, and for many years was interested in the Western transportation company, a concern that was famous in the days of the old canal. It was better known to the traveling public as Leech's, from the name of the principal stockholders. The line of canal boats was a paying investment, and Mr. Hays and George Black represented it at Pittsburg for many years. Later, when the railroads drove the canal boat out of business, Mr. Hays turned his attention to the river, and became the owner of some of the best packets in the Cincinnati trade. In 1852 he assisted in organizing the old Pittsburg trust company, and was elected one of its directors, in which capacity he was continued when the name of the institution was changed to the First national bank, in 1863. He was continuously a director in the bank until two years ago, when failing health forced him to retire from active business. He was the owner of considerable valuable Pittsburg property, including the old family mansion at Liberty and Fifth streets. He was an influential member of the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

Mrs. Francisca Karl.

Mrs. Francisca Karl, wife of Frank Karl, died yesterday at her home in Lawrenceville, aged 71 years. Death was caused by blood poisoning, resulting from running a needle into her finger two weeks ago. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Irlbacher, of Lawrenceville.

Oldest Woman in Ohio.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 9.—"Aunt" Mary Ann Williams died here to-day at the age of 105 years. It is supposed she was the oldest woman in Ohio. Three weeks ago she was able to walk out on the streets, but sudden illness carried her off.

Obituary Notes.

Samuel M. Felker, a noted Chicago detective, died yesterday.

Patrick Kavanagh, the well-known Chicago distiller, died yesterday of apoplexy.

Frederick Schrank, the mail-carrier between Allegheny and Mutzig postoffice, died suddenly at his home on Spring Garden avenue, Tuesday, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Maggie Burrell, wife of H. M. Burrell, an operator at the Western Union office, died Tuesday at her home on Sycamore street, Mt. Washington. She was a sister of David Torrence, of the city treasurer's office.

BECOME SECOND NATURE.

Personal Peculiarities That Distinguish Some Public Men.

The late Senator Reagan, of Texas, says the New York "Herald," used to do his thinking with a short string on his fingers, and this string he wound up, and twisted and untied and tied again, mechanically, as he followed the debate. Secretary of War Lamont always chews a quill toothpick. Carlisle used to tear paper into bits and drop the pieces one by one on the floor. The latter is a tobacco chewer and sputters when he talks, making it uncomfortable for the interviewer.

Max Freeman, the expert stage manager, pulls you by the coat lapel and then pushes you away with his thumb in the most embarrassing manner. He will suddenly pull you, and then, as if he feared you are likely to tread on him, push you away from him quite as unexpectedly.

Jim Thompson, who aspires to be the best-dressed man in town, and comes pretty close to it, has been trying to raise a mustache, but his habit of fingering one side of its wears that section out and then the whole must be shaved off and he has to begin over again.

A gentleman comes down through Herald square every day who may be seen glancing at his left shoulder and flecking at it with his right hand. There isn't anything there—not even the nap of his coat, which he has thus worn away. Yet he will keep pecking at it about twice a minute. Another man of my acquaintance is always glancing from one shoulder to the other, as if to see if they are yet really there. A popular Pittsburger on the square sounds your lungs with his forefinger while he talks to you —tapping away like a woodpecker on a hollow limb. Another from the same burg—a good story-teller—always emphasizes his stories with liberal punches in your ribs.

A Conditional Gift Declined.

The Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee has refused a gift of $20,000, records the Chicago "Tribune." Bishop Nicholson has formally notified Francis Keene that it is impossible for the Episcopal diocese to accept the offer of the Keene homestead for hospital purposes. The action of the bishop was on the advice of the diocesan hospital committee. Though the committee has not given up hope of ultimately securing a hospital for the Episcopal church in Milwaukee, the prospects at present are anything but bright. It would not accept the gift because of the condition that the hospital should always be known as the Keene hospital.

UNRECOGNIZED.

Out in the rain, where tae hillocks rise,
Under the weeping April skies—
Each with the turf o'er his clay—cold brow,
In death's stern halt they are resting now.
How they fought or how they fell,
Never a tongue may guess or tell;
Only this we gently say—
Charity covereth Blue and Gray.

Out in the rain, but they never heed
Blast of bugle or neigh of steed;
Clash of sabers or flash of gun,
Squadron charging or battle won.
God knoweth best how their lives went out;
God knoweth best their faith or doubt;
Only this we gently say—
Charity covereth Blue and Gray.

Out in the rain, and side by side,
They lie at rest on the field where they died.
There they slumber, and Peace at last
Comes when the day of Blood is past.
Censure we not—for love is strong,
And impulse often may lead to wrong;
For only He who formed the heart
Knoweth how each fulfilled his part;
Rather let us gently say—
Charity covereth Blue and Gray.

Out in the summer and winter rain,
Death to glory and dumb to pain,
Evermore lying with lowly head,
Each in a soldier's laurel bed.
Lovingly strew we roses there—
Hopefully breathe we there a prayer;
Whether they fought 'neath the Stripes and Stars,
Whether they fought 'neath the Stars and Bars,
Ask we not—but gently say—
Charity covereth Blue and Gray.
—JEFF H. NONES.

THE JUSTICES' QUICK WORK.

Supreme Court List for the Week to Be Finished To-Day.

The supreme court will adjourn to-day until Monday, as the list of cases set for this week will probably be disposed of by noon. Seven cases were heard yesterday. That of C. F. Smelzer against Sumner F. Goslee, with notice to George Weddell, executor of Elijah McGrew, garnishee, from Westmoreland county, involved only $135, but an interesting question of law was raised. Smelzer recovered a judgment for the money from Goslee, and sought to recover it from money due the defendant from McGrew's estate. The executor claimed the money in his hands could not be attached, as the will contained a spendthrift clause. The lower court held that the will did not provide such a trust, and that the money could be attached to pay debts.

The case of Charles C. McLain's administrator against Charles Lockhart, Westmoreland county, was begun more than 20 years ago. It is an action on a judgment for $7,737. The case of Edward J. Berwick against W. C. Williams and Joseph Chawson, from Jefferson county, involves a tract of land worth about $15,000, sold at a sheriff's sale. The ownership of a tract of 4,437 acres of land in Jefferson county is involved in the suit of S. Page Davis against W. A. Simpson. The following cases were also argued:

Security savings and loan association against Hester A. and David G. Anderson, Westmoreland county, an action on a mortgage; Amanda Messmore, for use, against John Morrison, administrator, Greene county, an action on a note; the Warn-McClain company against John M. Hastings, Jefferson county, an action to recover a bill of lumber sold.

The first appeal taken to the supreme court, to be argued at the October term, 1896, is from Butler county, and involves $50,000 worth of oil land. It is the case of Isaac E. Blakeley and Louisa Blakeley, his wife, against Thomas M. Marshall. The Blakeleys are only life tenants on the farm, and their right to put down oil wells is raised. It is said to be the first case of the kind brought before the supreme court.

A GOOD WEDDING PRESENT.

But When the Wife Hears About It There Will Be Trouble.

Truth.

"A wedding present, eh?" asked the dealer. "Is your friend a club man?"

"Yes, he's a member of two clubs."

"Are you a married man, sir?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'd like to show you a clock invented by a friend of mine. It is peculiarly suitable for a married man who belongs to a club. But, first, you must give me your word of honor that you will never reveal the secret to any one except a married man whom you know has reached home not earlier than 2 a. m., twice a week, for three consecutive weeks. If any woman discovers the secret of the invention its prospects are ruined."

"I am afraid it is doomed. However, I promise."

"Well, this is the idea. When a man intends to stay out late, he presses this little spring—so innocent-looking, you see, that it will escape the sharpest feminine observation. The clock at once begins to lose time. The hands move with just half their usual rapidity until 3 o'clock in the morning. Thus, if the spring is pressed at 9 p. m., the hands will show 12 o'clock when the correct time is 3 a. m. After 3 o'clock the hands will move with twice their usual rapidity until the time lost has been regained, and no longer. At 6 a. m., therefore the clock will be bright; and thereafter it will jog along sedately, 60 minutes to the hour, just as if it never had been engaged in a conspiracy to deceive a trusting wife."

"Suppose a man gets home at 4 or 5?"

"It will be of less service to him, of course. However, we have 4 a. m. and 5 a. m. clocks constructed on similar principles, though I think the 3 a. m. clock is best suited for average requirements. My friend is striving to invent a clock which will stop running slowly and begin to regain time, automatically, the the moment a man begins to look for the keyhole, but at present the project is little more than an iridescent dream."

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that he procured my order.

HE CAN USE A WHIP.

And Easily Kills Bats as They Fly About.

Only "night owls" are treated to the scientific exhibition of bat-killing that goes on every morning on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, says the Louisville "Courier-Journal." For the past month, bats attracted in large numbers by the lights, have been fluttering about the doors of the all-night restaurant near the corner of Fourth. From the first Henry Cook has taken delight in catching these grewsome animals as they flew.

When they began to appear he used a broom, secured from the restaurant, and as they darted toward him he knocked them down in considerable numbers. His record for one night was six. He began to think that he was taking an undue advantage of the animals, so he started to whip them with a long-lashed whip used by the hack drivers who stop in front of the restaurant.

For a while he struck at the bats aimlessly, and only succeeded in bagging game once in a long while. When he learned to manipulate the whip scientifically he struck with the cracker. He has now become so expert that he rarely misses a bat. His eye is so keen and his hand so quick that he is able to follow the bat from the time he sees it, and measures the distance so that the whip lash will just reach. He kills almost every bat he strikes, and those he does not kill he disables so that they fall to the ground and are food for the cat. Every morning between 1 o'clock and 4, he has an interested crowd of spectators about him.

LOST THE POINT.

Soul-Wearying Blunders of Retailers of Good Things.

Historic are the instances of points missed in the retailing of a good story, declares the New York "Herald." Who has not heard of Charles Lamb's "badly tired" wheel twisted into "badly wearied" with a consequent loss of the point? And here is a new one that was overheard recently at one of the little French restaurants.

One of the habitues of the place had just returned with a coat of tan that spoke even louder for a glorious vacation than any words.

"I've been roaming around through the upper parts of the state," he

SAFETY FOUND UNDER OLD GLORY.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE RESCUE OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS IN 1876.

EXPEDITION OF THE CATALPA.

A Plucky American's Bold Bluff When John Bull Blustered.

CLAN-NA-GAEL'S CHERISHED FLAG.

Of all the episodes in the latter part of the Irish struggle against English aggression, there is none more creditable to the actors therein and none prouder for the sterner sort of irreconcilable nationalist to look back on than, the Chicago "Tribune" asserts, the rescue of the Fenian military prisoners from the British penal settlement at Freemantle, in western Australia, in the year 1876. It is comforting for men of that type, young or old, to look back on that brilliant exploit, because the success in every detail of the plan was a justification of the methods and the tactics adopted by the veterans who had been through the Fenian movement, and having learned much wisdom in the hard school of adversity, gave the newer movement, since identified with the name of the Clan-na-Gael society, the benefit of their experience. It is a standing proof, moreover, that Irishmen, notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, can be excellent conspirators and successful men of action when common-sense rules of selection of agents are faithfully adhered to, and adequate care is taken to exclude the dross and scum of the race from the councils of the earnest workers in the cause. How well the Clan-na-Gael in its early years was able to exclude every unworthy element is proven by the fact that the existence of the project of rescue carried out at last by Captain Anthony, of the Catalpa, and John J. Breslin and his associates in 1876 was known to upward of 5,000 men who were members of the clan, of whom not one man during the two years of preparation and waiting which were necessary ever by one indiscreet word, much less by any traitorous act, allowed a hint of the insult intended to his prestige to reach the British enemy. Everybody can understand with how small an effort the British government could have frustrated the purpose of the Catalpa expedition if the least warning had been given—even without the minute details as to the men and their assumed names so punctually furnished by the spy Le Caron in later years regarding expeditions sent out under totally different auspices. The triumph in the Catalpa affair is, therefore, one in which every old member of the Clan-na-Gael has as genuine a share as the prime movers and active participants in the rescue.

Reasons for the Rescue.

It may be asked why an expedition should be sent to the ends of the earth to rescue six obscure prisoners who had neither achieved greatness nor had greatness thrust upon them—men whose names had never been connected with any notable achievement, and who had not even made speeches from the dock like some of their more brilliant comrades. The answer is that it is for the same reason that the deaths of three obscure Irishmen on the gallows in Manchester were remembered more vividly than the lives and achievements of far greater men. It is not the greatness of the service rendered or attempted, but the greatness of the sacrifice that touches the Irish heart.

The six men had endured 10 years of the greatest misery on earth, and they were in the power of an enemy so ruthless in his vengeance, and so small-souled for all the greatness of his power that he could not see even in the obscurity, and the insignificance of his victims a reason for showing mercy to them. True, obscure as they were they had at one time badly frightened him.

Irishmen must admit that it was not for anything trivial that these former soldiers of the British army were held in bondage so vindictively. They had one and all been among the most active agents of the year 1865 in spreading disaffection among the Irish soldiers of the portion of the British army, then quartered in Ireland and England. The purpose of their work was to organize a mutiny to take place coincidently with a general uprising in Ireland, with which was also the intention of the Fenian Brotherhood in America to co-operate by an armed expedition. That a plot of this dangerous character never resulted in anything practical was not due to any failure on the part of the Irish redcoats who participated in it, or of the members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood who were instrumental in bringing them into it. The mutiny was not attempted simply because through failure to prepare adequately the whole purpose of an insurrection in Ireland in 1865 had to be abandoned for the time being. Consequently the greatness of the danger which in the closing months of the Fenian year of 1865 menaced the British power in Ireland never became publicly apparent. In fact the British government scarcely realized the greatness of it, even when it had discovered and taken vengeance on the audacious men who had presumed to dig this mine beneath the citadel of its strength. Some indication of the scope and serious character of the movement can be gathered from this narrative, but its full importance cannot be realized till the time comes to publish the secret history of the Fenian movement.

Willing Irish Hearts.

For many years after the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny fully one-third of the British army was made up of Irishmen, and not only the Irish regiments properly so called, but all regiments of the line which had been stationed for any long time in Ireland usually contained a much higher proportion of Irishmen. Thus it came to pass that whenever the Fenian emissaries went to work on a regiment they found that perhaps half or three-fourths of the soldiers were of their own race, and, for all their oaths taken to defend the Union Jack, quite willing to venture their lives for Ireland. Naturally it was the most reckless and inconsiderate class of Irish that went into the British army, against which an intense prejudice has always existed in Ireland—a prejudice to-day stronger than ever, as the British war office knows to its grievous discouragement. Being reckless and inconsiderate, the impropriety of taking a false oath of allegiance to the foreign pretender and then lightly breaking it when asked to do so did not weigh heavily upon them. Appeals to their racial sympathies, to their traditions, and to their emulation of their kindred in America, who, having fought four years for the stars and stripes, were now preparing to unfurl the sunburst and fight as hard for the old land, were made in eloquent terms by eloquent proselytizers, and, generally speaking, to argue was to convince.

This work began in the year 1864, and proceeded with more and more success till, as the time of the expected uprising approached, there were in Ireland thousands of red-coated soldiers on whose services the British commander-in-chief could not count, and who, on more than one occasion, were with difficulty restrained from breaking out in premature mutiny.

One of these occasions was when James Stephens, the leader of the movement, was captured by the British, with Charles J. Kickham and others, November 15, 1865. Several hundred soldiers of the Third Buffs, one of the crack regiments of the British line, proposed to seize their arms, march straight to the prison—Richmond Bridewell—where Stephens was confined, assault, and liberate him, with the rest of the Fenian prisoners, most of whom were destined to spend years in British convict prisons, though Stephens himself was rescued within a fortnight of his capture.

The Rescuers of Stephens.

When the rescue of Stephens took place Captain Thomas Kelly, Stephens's chief aide at that time, who organized the plan of rescue from the outside, in conjunction with the late John J. Breslin, who, as chief warder of Richmond, was the man who made the rescue of Stephens possible, ordered John Devoy, then in charge of the work of Fenian organization in the British army, to pick out a detail of reliable men to stand guard around the prison while the rescue was being accomplished. Devoy selected a dozen or more men, mostly from his own staff of organizers, all of whom had seen military service or done some fighting somewhere. Most of them were then or had recently been in the British army. Among them was Martin Hogan, afterward a military convict, and one of the six rescued by the Catalpa. Another was Dennis Duggan, who was ship's carpenter on the Catalpa expedition, and the only Irishman in the crew. Duggan had been in the London Irish volunteers, and so was entitled as a drilled man to stand guard at Richmond Bridewell.

Some months later, in the spring of 1866, another movement toward mutiny took place. It was on the occasion of the suspension of the habeas corpus act by the British parliament, and the coincident arrest in Dublin and throughout Ireland of over 300 Irish-American veteran officers of the civil war who had come to Ireland to take part in the revolutionary attempt. As parliament did not meet till February, 1866, and no one could be kept in prison without a charge and evidence to sustain it while the habeas corpus act remained in force, the British government had to leave the Americans undisturbed during the winter of 1865. The habeas corpus act was suspended with a rush the first day the two houses met for business, and in anticipation all men suspected of being American Fenians were arrested the same day on the lord-lieutenant's warrant. This sudden development of energy greatly excited all the Irish, and none more than the redcoated Fenians in the Dublin garrison. They thought it was a case of now or never. Fate had, however, decided that it was to be never. A council of the Fenian leaders, presided over by James Stephens, had already decided to postpone the rising indefinitely, and therefore a mutiny on the part of the soldiers was to be prevented at all hazards. The duty of preventing it fell to John Devoy, as the person directly in charge of the movement among the military. He had to put on a British infantry uniform, borrowed from one of the Fenian deserters, and visit in succession every barrack in Dublin, from Richmond, near the suburb of Inchicore, in the far west, to Beggar's Bush and the Pigeon House fort at the other end of the city.

John Devoy's Great Work.

It was Devoy's nightly practice to visit several of the regimental Fenian circles under cover of the darkness, usually timing his visit so as to find a friendly sentinel on guard at the barrack gate, but in this emergency he had to take all the chances. Luckily he had served in the Foreign Legion of France, and was able to wear his borrowed regimentals as sprucely and carry himself as correctly as any other that passed the sentinels, and so escaped everywhere without suspicion. He never had a harder task in his life than in persuading the excited redcoats that day to desist from a revolt, which, if they attempted, unsupported by a general insurrection in the country, would have only resulted in purposeless bloodshed. The men were, however, quieted, and from that time the danger to Great Britain from that source began to diminish, for the English war office immediately ordered the removal to distant parts of the world of every regiment that they knew or suspected to be affected by the work of the Fenian organizers.

After this fierce excitement had passed its culminating point and the hope of a fight for Ireland disappeared, and when British starchamber methods began to be applied to soldiers suspected of Fenianism, numbers of red-coated informers appeared to be testified against the organizers, military and civilian, who had been most active in spreading Fenianism in the army. One of these informers did such a good stroke of business for his employers that almost the entire Fenian organizing staff in Dublin was captured at their rendezvous. That many informers should turn up in such a miscellaneous crowd as the Fenian soldiers in the British army is not to be wondered at. That army was the grand refuge for the riff-raff of all Ireland, and it is only surprising that in the really critical period of the plot there was so little treachery displayed. Even loose-principled fellows who afterward broke down under the terrible strain to which, in the hopeless solitude of the prison, they were subjected by adepts in the fine art of informer-making showed plenty of pluck and constancy so long as any chance of fight remained.

The Six Prisoners.

The six men rescued from Freemantle were: Thomas Darragh, sergeant-major in the Second Infantry; Thomas Hassett, private in the Twenty-fourth infantry; Michael Harrington, a veteran of 21 years' service in the Sixty-first infantry; Robert Cranston, also of the Sixty-first; James Wilson and Martin Hogan, both of the Fifth dragoon guards. All six were among the most deeply implicated. They were only a remnant of 15 military prisoners originally conveyed to the penal settlement by the convict ship Hougemont, which reached Freemantle January 10, 1868. So early as February 18, following, John Boyle O'Reilly, the best known of the 15, made a bold and successful break for liberty, and aided by Captain Gifford and the other officers of the New Bedford whaling bark, Gazelle, made his way through many dangers to America. What he did in this country does not need to be told to the men of this generation. Neither of the military prisoners had died in Australia. Others who had not been leaders in the movement and had not received life sentences had been liberated, but after 10 years from their sentence there were six whose terms had not expired, and for whom mercy was sought in vain. One more there was, outside of the fellowship of the rest, though like them sentenced to penal servitude for life. It was a wretched man, who, in his misery, had become a traitor, but had failed to derive any benefit for himself by doing so.

Five years previously John Devoy, who had been the most active Fenian organizer, had been liberated but for those who had merely been his aids in the work there was no forgiveness, though 140 members of the British parliament had asked for it on the occasion of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India during the parliamentary session in 1876. The partial amnesty of 1871, under which all the principal Fenian prisoners of the period from 1865 to 1867 were set free on condition of expatriation during the terms of their sentences, would have been a more generous if not a complete one if Mr. Gladsone, the prime minister of the period, could have had his way. Mr. Gladsone had at dream at that time that he had settled the Irish question by the disestablishment of the Episcopal church of Ireland, and the passage of his first land act. He was consequently willing to signalize his triumph by an amnesty. But the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, was an insuperable obstacle to the extension of the amnesty, then or at any later time, to the military prisoners. From what has been told of these men and their work, his position as an upholder of discipline is perfectly intelligible. The men of the Fenian movement understood the situation so well that they left the discussion of amnesty entirely to the parliamentary wing of nationalism and devoted themselves to the task of building up a new organization out of the broken and discouraged fragments of that which had failed in the '60s.

Movement for a Rescue.

It was not till the year 1874 that the new organization since known as the Clan-na-Gael had acquired sufficient strength to take any practical steps to realize any of its purposes. Its progress had been slow and sure, but by 1874 it numbered about 5,000 members. A letter which reached John Devoy from Martin Hogan in that year was the immediate cause of the initiation of the rescue movement, but the resources of the order were slender, and authority to raise a special fund had to be obtained from a convention. The convention sanctioned the project, and appointed a committee to carry it out. This committee at first consisted of John Devoy, chairman; Patrick Mahon, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer; Michael W. Leahy, Washington, D. C., secretary; John W. Guff, New York; James Reynolds, New Haven, Conn.; William Boland, Wilmington, Del.; Jeremiah Cavanagh, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas Tallon, Omaha, Neb.; and John C. Talbot, San Francisco, Cal. At the end of the first year it was reconstituted, and thence consisted of Devoy, Reynolds, Mahon, and Reynolds, of the original committee, with Dr. William Carroll, of Philadelphia, in addition.

It was natural that the committee should seek John Boyle O'Reilly's advice in an adventure on the lines of his own escape from Australia. He introduced them to Captain Hathaway, of New Bedford, who had been third mate on the Gazelle when it picked up O'Reilly on the open sea in 1868. Captain Hathaway helped to mature the plan, which he was the better able to do from his knowledge of western Australia, and as his sea-faring days were over, suggested his friend, Captain George S. Anthony, as the best man to take command of the vessel, and John T. Richardson, Anthony's father-in-law, as agent. Both agreed to act, and in a few months the bark Catalpa was purchased, fitted out as a whaler, and started out on its cruise in the summer of 1875. Reynolds, of New Haven, was made joint-owner of the vessel, with John T. Richardson, and at one stage of the undertaking gave his note to Richardson for every dollar he was worth to secure the success of the enterprise.

At first the Catalpa cruised in the North Atlantic, where one whale was captured, which furnished $11,000 toward the expenses. At the Azores Thomas Brennan was to have been taken aboard, but that part of the plan miscarried, and Brennan went to Australia via Oporto and England. In time to do his part in the rescue Dennis Duggan, one of the rescuers of James Stephens from Richmond Bridewell in 1865, was ship's carpenter on the Catalpa, and the only Irishman on board. The only American besides the captain was the first officer, named Smith, of Scotch parentage. The crew was made up of Malays, Kanakas, and Portuguese negroes, totally ignorant of the plot. Even the first officer did not hear it till the bark was six months at sea.

A Meeting With Friends.

John J. Breslin, who played the principal part in the Stephens rescue, was in chief command of the expedition, and went to Australia under the name of Collins. Thomas Desmond, of San Francisco, was his second, and John King was deputed by the Australian Irish to co-operate. Besides these, the rescuers fell in with another rescue party, sent out from Ireland independently, and in ignorance of the American project. This party consisted of Dennis F. McCarthy, of Cork, now a resident of Chicago, and John Walsh, of Middlesborough, England, who has since died. The two parties joined forces, and the work of cutting the telegraph wires was assigned to Walsh and McCarthy.

On the 31st of March, 1876, Catalpa arrived at Bunbury, western Australia. The next day the captain received a telegram signed "J. Collins," which asked: "Any news from New Bedford? When are you going to Freemantle?" The purpose of this telegram was to convey the information that John J. Breslin, traveling under the name of Collins, was at Freemantle preparing for the rescue. He, with Desmond, who passed as "Jones," had been there since the previous November. They pretended to be strangers to each other at first, but became chums after awhile. They had plenty of money and talked of investing some in the colony, and of course, did a great deal of prospecting. They became acquainted with the governor, and, after he had shown them the prison, visited that institution on their own account several times. Through a former prisoner, whose term had expired, William Foley, and the Fifth dragoon guards, they opened up communication with the six prisoners. Breslin, in an interview which he managed to hold with James Wilson, one of the six, arranged the plan of escape which was afterward carried out without a hitch. Wilson undertook to have all the men ready on a certain day with a pass to take them through the sentry lines, once through which they would find horses, weapons and friends.

Two days after Captain Anthony's arrival at Bunbury "Collins" came from Freemantle and put up at the same hotel as the captain. The two were "introduced," and the captain invited his new friends on board his ship. There they studied the chart of the coast and decided on their plans. The next day the coasting steamer Georgette stopped at Bunbury on its way to Freemantle. Anthony and Breslin went as passengers. Anthony as a fellow-sailor made acquaintance with the British skipper, who gave him all the information he desired as to the courses taken by vessels in those waters. At Freemantle they found a British gunboat unexpectedly in the harbor and decided to postpone action until the coast was clear. Anthony remained five days at Freemantle, during which he and Breslin drove out to Rockingham, 21 miles distant, which they had selected as the point of departure. At Rockingham they planted stakes to mark the spot at which Anthony's whaleboat was to land in the night for the prisoners. Before they parted they arranged a cipher code for telegraphing. A fierce storm delayed Anthony after he had announced himself ready for sea, but he was able to stay Breslin from premature action by a dispatch sent with much difficulty on Good Friday, a day when all British telegraph offices are closed. The Saturday following Good Friday, he sailed, having received the following dispatch from "Collins": "I shall certainly leave Bunbury for the whaling grounds to-morrow; I suppose you and your friends start for York Monday morning." York is a small village near Freemantle, and in the cipher meant Bunbury.

Flight From the Prison.

Sunday at noon the Catalpa was 50 miles southwest of Rottenest lighthouse. There Captain Anthony with six of his best men started for shore in a whaleboat. The men did not know the errand they were on. The captain told them he was going to Freemantle for an anchor to replace one broken in the gale at Banbury. The boat reached Rockingham shore at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

Next morning Captain Anthony had some difficulty in convincing a party of men who appeared at the jetty that he and his men were not deserters. He showed them, however, that he was ship's master, and then learned that they were there to load wool on the steamer Georgette, which was hourly expected to touch there. This news made the enterprise look dangerous, and to add to the stout captain's trouble his men became scared at being kept waiting without apparent object. He tried to quiet them, telling them to obey his orders and no harm would come to them; but then he had to add that when he bid them man the boat and pull they must do it in a hurry, which made their alarm worse. Meanwhile the day was all but spent, and it was near time to expect the fugitives.

Breslin and Desmond had started in good time, and everything went like a charm. Each of them had a team of horses and a four-wheeler engaged, and their plan was to start at 7:30 separately, and, going in different directions, to come together on the Rockingham road some distance out. John King, their Australian confederate, who had arrived to take part in the rescue, remained with a fleet horse saddled ready to mount and follow as soon as the alarm was given. The prisoners' parade was at 7:30, and they were instructed that the two traps would be on the Rockingham road within five minutes' run of the prison at 7:45, and would remain there till 9 o'clock if necessary. Hats and coats for the men were among the goods provided.

Cranston and Harrington, all in prison dress. Breslin, who was in the rear, ordered them to go on and get into the trap with Desmond and drive away. They were only seated when the other three came in sight, one carrying a spade and the other a large tin kerosene can. As soon as the men recognized Breslin the spade flew into the bush and the kerosene can became an extemporized football. Breslin's horses became restive, and Desmond's party was well out of sight before the men were seated. Just then King rode up and said all was still quiet in the town. King rode back to watch the police again, and Breslin drove with all speed after Desmond. The men in Breslin's trap were Darragh, Hogan and Hassett.

Afloat in a Storm.

The men had won the rank of constable in the prison system by length of service and good conduct, and were thus eligible to employment outside the prison walls, and were able to communicate freely with one another. Wilson and Harrington worked at the harbor constructions at Freemantle; Cranston was employed in the stores and occasionally as a messenger; Darragh was clerk and attendant to the Church of England chaplain, and enjoyed considerable liberty. On the morning of the escape he took Hassett with him to plant potatoes in the garden of the clerk of the works. Hogan was a painter by trade, and on the morning of the escape was painting the house of one of the officials outside the prison walls. Thus all the six were outside—Cranston going out as if carrying a message, as he was accustomed to do.

The first men to appear were Wilson, After Breslin had started King waited in Freemantle till he saw the police saddling their horses. He then mounted and rode at his horse's best pace after the fugitives, whom he warned of the pursuit. At 10:30 the whole party reached the beach and got on board the whaleboat, which instantly put out to sea and had made two miles before the police reached the shore. All that was left for the police to do there was to take care of the abandoned horses and carriages.

The whaleboat had a hard time making for the Catalpa, which was invisible below the horizon when it started. The escaped prisoners were told to pack themselves out of sight, while the rowers pulled their best. The wind had risen and was dead against them at first. After some time the wind changed and a small sail was hoisted, under which good headway was made till the ship was sighted. Then a squall carried away both mast and sail. After two hours' weary rowing they set the jib on an oar. Water was shipped constantly over the stern, keeping the men busy bailing out all the time. Night fell, but the storm did not abate, and in this miserable plight they labored all morning. Then they sighted the Catalpa and tried to signal to her.

While they were struggling on the government steamer Georgette came out to Freemantle and bore straight for the Catalpa, failing to detect the whaleboat. The boat's crew lowered the jib. The Georgette spoke the Catalpa and then steamed in to shore, making a complete circuit round the whaleboat without seeing it.

A New Danger.

Just then a coast guard boat came in sight, heading for the Catalpa, threatening to cut off the fugitives from the vessel. Captain Anthony hoisted the jib again, and this time attracted the Catalpa's attention, as it changed its course and bore down on them. But at the same moment the coast guard boat also discovered them and strove to intercept them. So close was the race that the Catalpa, reaching the boat first, had to wait for the passengers to swarm up the sides, but, lowering the falls, grappled the boat fore and aft and hoisted it, men and all, on board.

Then came the trial of Captain Anthony's pluck, and the virtue of the stars and stripes was also tested and not found wanting. The coast guard boat did not attempt to interfere with the ship, but drew off after identifying some of the fugitives. The inspector of the water police was on board and as the boat drew away he shouted: "We have not done with you yet."

They had not. At 6:30 the following morning the Georgette overhauled the Catalpa, firing a shot across its bows. The captain spoke through his trumpet, crying out: "Heave to."

"What for?" asked Captain Anthony.

"You have six crown prisoners on board," replied the British officer.

"I have no prisoners here," answered Anthony.

"May I come on board?" Anthony was next asked.

"No, sir," he replied.

"I see the prisoners on the deck," said the Englishman.

All the rescued men and Breslin, Desmond and King had gone below, where, armed to the teeth, they were prepared to die and sell their lives dearly, but not to suffer recapture. Captain Anthony ordered his men to stand up and showed that they were all sailors. Colonel Harvest, who was on board the Georgette in command of the troops, then called out: "You are amenable to British laws. Heave to or I'll blow your mast out."

"I know no British laws," said Anthony. "I have telegraphed to your government, and I find you are amenable to me," said the colonel.

"I am bound for sea; I cannot wait," was all the answer he got.

Safety Under Old Glory.

While this talk was going on Mr. Smith, the first officer, was preparing for action. "Fly——, we'll sink under that flag before we give it up," he said to Breslin. Then he got ready rifles, white lances, and harpoons, and loaded the whale guns. He also got ready heavy lines to drop on any boats that came alongside.

After a pause Colonel Harvest again spoke. "May we come on board?" he asked. Once again Captain Anthony's answer, in no uncertain tone, was: "No, sir."

At this moment Breslin, who had noted that the Georgette was following up the Catalpa and trying to hedge her in to the land, called the captain's attention to the British vessel's evident purpose. "Bout ship," commanded the captain; "keep off to sea."

The Catalpa's bow was then directed straight amidships of the Georgette, which, not relishing the notion of being cut in two, hastily backed out of the way. Then, having followed the whaler a short distance, the Georgette swung around and went back to Freemantle to report the failure of its attempt to beat an American at his national game of "bluff."

After a voyage of four months the Catalpa arrived in New York harbor in August, 1876, just two years and one month after the "Clan-na-Gael" in convention assembled had decreed the rescue. The organization then undertook to raise a fund for the rescued men, and accordingly collected by various means a sum of $15,000, which was distributed among them.

The American flag borne by the Catalpa on the occasion of the reconter with the bold British colonel was never used again at sea. It was treasured up as an heirloom, and is now one of the most cherished possessions of the Clan-na-Gael, which planned and executed this notable exploit. The Philadelphia branches of that body it was presented to them by Captain Anthony in person, John Devoy receiving and acknowledging the gift on behalf of his order. A week later it paid a flying visit to Chicago, to wave in the presence of the Chicago clubs at their Burlington park picnic held on August 15. It is now safe again in Philadelphia, to remain long a witness of the unbroken perpetuity of the strongest and ablest society ever organized among Irishmen to fight out to its one only possible end the struggle against Ireland's ancient enemy.

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THE LITIGANT'S LAST RESORT.

OCTOBER TERM OF THE STATE'S SUPREME COURT NOW OPEN IN THIS CITY.

MANY DECISIONS RENDERED.

Few Cases of Local Interest Were in the List.

DETAILS OF YESTERDAY'S WORK.

The Pennsylvania supreme court opened its sittings for the October term here yesterday morning. There were no unusual incidents attending the customary opening formalities, and Chief Justice Sterrett proceeded to business as soon as the session was declared open. Decisions were rendered in 139 of the cases argued before the court at the last March term, held in Philadelphia. With a few exceptions these decisions are in cases from the so-called eastern district of the state. The per curiam decisions were the first announcements, followed by the opinions of the other justices in turn.

After the opinions were submitted a number of lawyers were admitted to supreme court practice, as follows:

A. A. Geary, Clarion; J. A. F. Hoy, Clarion; A. G. Erdman, Crawford; F. H. Davis, Crawford; Philip Willett, Crawford; A. R. Osmer, Venango; Eugene Mackey, Crawford; J. E. B. Cunningham, Westmoreland; C. K. Yeager, Allegheny, and C. Crowell, Westmoreland.

Among the prominent lawyers from other sections of the state who were present yesterday were ex-Judge C. L. Heydrick, of Franklin; Arthur L. Bates, Thomas Roddy and George W. Hasking, Meadville; Captain James E. Sawyers, J. P. Teagarden, H. B. Axtell, R. L. Crawford and J. W. Donley, of Waynesburg; John O. McCalmont, J. H. Osmer, James B. Moreland, E. E. Robbins, E. S. Atkinson, Venango; B. J. Reed and W. A. Hindman, of Clarion, and Geo. A. Jenks and Charles Corbett, of Brookville.

Cases for Argument.

The argument list of this week is made up of 45 cases from the counties of Clarion, Forest, Greene, Jefferson, Venango and Warren. Three motions for judgment were argued non-presses were entered in the cases of R. G. Eddy's appeal from Venango; Parmlee et al vs Howes, Venango; Dinsmore vs Howes, Venango; appeal of Mary E. Whitney, the committee of the lunacy of John Milligan, Clarion; Blanchard et al vs Osgood, sheriff of Forest; Baughman and wife vs the City of Oil City, Venango. The following cases were continued until the next term:

Fitzpatrick vs Levy, of Westmoreland; Smith vs Smith et al, of Venango; Gardner et al vs Gardner et al, of Clarion. The case of Van Valzah et al vs Burns et al, from Cameron county, was transferred to the third week's list. Only four cases were argued. The first was the case of J. F. White and others against the city of Meadville and others, involving the question of an increase of the city's indebtedness to build water works. Seventy-five thousand dollars was wanted for the improvement. An election was held and the increase was authorized by a vote of 1,257 for to 475 against. The plaintiffs filed a bill in equity to restrain the city, on the ground that the increase would make an indebtedness exceeding 7 per cent on the assessed value of the taxable property. The defendants claim that the increase will still keep the city within the constitutional limit.

The next case, that of the Clarion Turnpike and Bridge company against the county of Clarion, appealed from Clarion, grew out of an order of court making free the Clarion turnpike toll bridge. The petitions and remonstrants of Clarion county was referred to the grand jury and favorably recommended, and the court the same day declared the bridge free. The plaintiffs appealed. At the trial of the case before Judge E. Heath Clark, a verdict of $5,700 was rendered in favor of the bridge company. The county then appealed the case to the supreme court on the ground that the jury had only assessed the damages at $2,500. George A. Jenks appeared for Clarion county.

The case of Mary Jane Kean against J. R. Kinsman is a suit against the collector of taxes for making false returns. Judgment for the defense was entered in the Venango county court. The amount involved was $26.50.

The appeal of Gwen Mary Kerrihan from Greene county, in the matter of the distribution of proceeds of a sheriff's sale was the last case argued. The amount involved was $2,900.

A Pittsburg Case.

Among the long list of opinions handed down were some of local and especial general interest. As follows:

In the case of Bryan Carey against the Allemania Fire Insurance company, of Pittsburg, in which the defendants are the appellants, judgment was reversed and a new trial awarded. Barry, Quarry & Sons was insured with the defendant company. It was destroyed by fire and payment on the policy refused on the ground that proof of the fire was not furnished until after the time fixed in the agreement and upon the fact that the plaintiff was not the sole owner of the property. The plaintiff instituted proceedings against the insurance company in the Luzerne county courts, and received a verdict.

In view of the many oleo cases that have been in the local courts, the opinion of Justice Williams in the case of the commonwealth against J. Otis Paulson, on appeal from the municipal court of Philadelphia, is interesting. The defendant had an internal revenue license, authorizing him to deal in oleomargarine. He was held, however, not to have authorization to engage in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in violation of the state laws. The defendant denied the power of the state to regulate or restrict his sales of the commodity in which he deals, and asserted that he was engaged in interstate commerce within the true intent of the constitution provision conferring upon congress the power to regulate commerce between the several states.

The supreme court says that the proposition that the judiciary of the United States should not strike down the police power of the states has been abundantly vindicated. The defendant in willfully and flagrant disregard of the law sold the commodity as an article of food. His conviction was eminently proper. He was the agent of a Chicago manufacturer, but the non-residence of the manufacturer does not play an important part in the case.

Railroads and Land.

Justice Dean reversed the common pleas court of Center county, and ordered a new trial in the case of Philip Collins against the Bellefone central railway company. In 1887 two connecting short railroads, the Bellefone and Buffalo Run and the Nittany Valley & Southwestern, became consolidated. Under the original grants the new company had authority to construct and operate a railroad from Beech creek in Bellefonte, and runs from the way of Buffalo Run to State college, in Center county. To raise money for it the new company executed a mortgage to the Fidelity insurance trust and safe deposit company, as trustee, to secure the payment of $600,000 in bonds. The contractor, Frank McLaughlin, for certain considerations, transferred his interest in the rolling stock of the company to Collins, the plaintiff in the case.

Collins was also a director in the company, and in December, 1890, the directors authorized the purchase of the rolling stock owned by Collins, the stock to be held as security by Collins until fully paid for. Later all of the rolling stock was leased to another company. Collins sued to recover rents on the rolling stock held by him, and recovered a verdict of $12,000. The supreme court reverses the lower court and orders a new trial.

In the case of Lyon for use of Gustavus Conklin against J. C. Cleveland, appealed by the defendant from Bradford county, Justice Williams handed down a lengthy opinion. The case involved a lien upon a valuable farm owned by the defendant and occupied by himself and family. The principal point in the case is the question whether the judgment can be considered a lien on land. The supreme court says there is no statute making a judgment a lien on land, and it has therefore been uniformly held that a judgment on which a seizure and sale of land is not authorized is not a lien on real estate.

Liquor License Law.

An interesting opinion touching the necessity of liquor licenses was handed down by Judge McCollom, affirming the decree of the court of quarter sessions of Mifflin county in refusing Dunlap's license. The opinion says:

"The license applied for was refused because in the opinion of the court it was not necessary for the accommodation of the public. We ought not, and do not intend to, assume in any case that the court in passing upon applications for license deliberately violates the law, and disregards its plain duty in administering it. Nor can we presume that the applicant was denied a hearing. Besides, we must ascertain what his complaint is from his specifications of error, and these contain no suggestion of irregularity in the proceedings. They simply allege that the court erred in its conclusion in regard to the necessity for the license. It may therefore be fairly implied that the specifications that the case was heard at the proper time, and upon the petitions filed in it. We cannot say from anything legitimately before us on this appeal that the court erred in the conclusion complained of."

The decree of the lower court is affirmed and the appeal dismissed at cost of the appellant.

Center County Railroads.

The decree of the common pleas court of Center county was reversed and a decree made in the suit of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad company and the Pennsylvania railroad company, lessee, against the Nittany Valley railroad company and the Valentine Iron company. The action was on an article of agreement whereby the defendants agreed to give the Lamont railroad company and the Bald Eagle Valley railroad company, connecting lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company, the traffic to and from the defendants' lands, furnace and railroads, in consideration of the purchase at par of $75,000 worth of bonds of the defendant railway. In October, 1890, default was made in the interest of the bonds and the road is in the mortgage covering them. The Valentine iron company subsequently acquired possession of the road through stock it held, and the plaintiffs also became stockholders to the amount proportionate to their $75,000 worth of bonds. The Central Pennsylvania railroad company came into existence under the encouragment of the iron company and threatens to become a competitor of the plaintiffs for the traffic of the iron company. An action in equity was commenced, and the lower court made a decree favorable to the defendants. The supreme court reverses this decree and orders that all traffic 90 or from the Valentine iron company go to the plaintiffs.

TROUBLE IN ARMENIA.

More Disturbances Between Christians and Mohammedans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—It is reported that serious disturbances between Armenians and Turks have broken out at Sivas, Van and Bitlis, three of the leading cities of Armenia.

The guardships of the various powers are moored at Galatea in order to be in a position to render aid to the foreign residents in case it is needed.

A council of ministers has been held at the palace to consider the terms of the note submitted to the porte by the envoys of the six powers. There has been no further disturbances of a serious nature here. The Armenian shops at Stamboul and Galatea are closed. Later in the day, however, the patrols of this city were strengthened by additional forces of infantry and cavalry.

The sultan has twice sent Artin Pasha to the patriarchate to co-operate with the patriarch in the latter's efforts to induce the Armenians who have sought refuge in the churches to return to their homes. All efforts in this direction, however, have proved futile, the Armenians declaring that they have no confidence in the promises of protection made by the Turkish government.

In all 95 bodies have been delivered to officials of the patriarchate by order of the sultan, and it is claimed that they represent all the Armenians killed during the recent rioting. Fuad Pasha has gone to the Dardanelles to inspect the forts there, and a number of torpedoes have been forwarded to the straits.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The "Eclair" this morning declares that the powers have decided to summon the porte to submit categorically to the reforms demanded by the administration of Armenia.

ALL A MATTER OF DOLLARS.

Prof. Bemis Dismissed for Offending the Money Bags.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Prof. Bemis, ex-associate professor of political economy in the Chicago university, made a statement to-night as to why he left that institution. He quotes letters from President Harper in which his ability is highly commended, and the president says: "I am personally very much attached to you." The "peculiar circumstances here," however, make Prof. Bemis's departure desirable. For publicly stating, just after the great railroad strike in 1894, that "the railroads in the past had broken the law equally with their employes," though "no justification was attempted for the men in the strike," he resigned.

In another letter quoted President Harper says: "Your speech at the First Presbyterian church has caused me a great deal of annoyance. It is hardly safe for me to venture into any of the Chicago clubs. I am pounced upon from all sides: I propose that during the remainder of your connection with the university you exercise great care in public utterances about questions that are agitating the minds of the people."

When Prof. Bemis urged that the university should be in close touch with labor, municipal and monopoly problems the president replied, "Yes, it is valuable work and you are a good man to do it, but this may not be done. This is not the institution where such work can be done."

Reading to Dr. Bemis the president told another gentleman, "It is all very well to say that the professor is with the workingmen, but we get our money from those on the other side, and we cannot afford to offend them."

THE INDIAN'S BRIDE.

Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman on a Visit East.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Elaine Goodale Eastman, the famous authoress and poet, wife of the Sioux Indian, Dr. Charles A. Eastman, whose unconventional marriage at Ascension church, on Fifth avenue, about four years ago, excited so much interest in social and literary circles, has arrived in the city with her husband on a visit to her father, Henry R. Goodale. This is Mrs. Eastman's first visit to the east since her marriage, and she has had many callers from her literary friends.

She is almost as youthful in appearance as when she stood a blushing bride at the altar; her eyes are as bright, and her manner as pleasantly vivacious. To her other accomplishments she has added the charm of a public speaker, and an address she made in the Baptist church, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, excited the closest interest of her large congregation. Many of Mrs. Eastman's friends in Boston have been urging her to make that city her permanent home, but she appears to be much attached to the west, and it is probable that she will make her home permanently there.

NO REFORM FOR THEM.

New York Republicans Nominate Discredited Williams for Senator.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The lines along which the municipal campaign is to be fought are rapidly developing. The good government clubs to-day held a meeting and decided to give the cold shoulder to the fusion ticket formed by Republicans and reformers and to support their own independent ticket. The German-American reform union has been conferring with Tammany men to-day. The Germans are at odds with the Republican regime on the Sunday closing policy and may combine with Tammany.

Primaries for the nomination of senatorial candidates were held by the Tammany Republican and State Democracy organizations to-night. In the Seventeenth district Tammany renominated Senator O'Sullivan and the followers of ex-Assemblyman T. J. McManus bolted. In the Twelfth the Republicans nominated ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, who figured prominently in the Lexow inquiry.

VICTORY FOR THE FRENCH.

MADAGASCAR'S CAPITAL CITY, ANTANANARIVO, CARRIED ON SEPTEMBER 27.

FARALTRA WAS BOMBARDED.

The News Gives Relief to Ministerial Circles in Paris.

A HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Oct. 8.—Advices received here to-day from the Island of Madagascar announce that the French expeditionary force, which has been advancing upon the capital for many weeks, captured Antananarivo September 27. The prime minister, and the court, it is added, fled to Ambositra. The news was brought to the coast by couriers from Vatomaudry September 30. Dispatches received from Tamatave say that Faralatra was bombarded by the French on October 3, and that it was attacked by assault on the following day.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The news from Madagascar

MAXIMS.

I hold him great who, for love's sake,
Can give with generous, earnest will;
Yet he who takes for love's sweet sake
I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind
That freely some great wrong forgives;
Yet nobler is the one forgiven
Who bears that burden well and lives.

It may be hard to gain, and still
To keep a lowly, steadfast heart;
Yet he who loses has to fill
A harder and a truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown
Of a deserved and pure success;
He who knows how to fall has won
A crown whose lustre is not less.

Great may he be who can command
And rule with just and tender sway;
Yet is diviner wisdom taught
Better by him who can obey.

Blessed are they who die for God
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet he who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in His sight

A COTTAGE BY THE VOLGA.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

BY SERGIUS STEPNIAK.

Author of "The Career of a Nihilist," "Underground Russia," "Saved by the Stars and Stripes," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER I.

The night express was rushing across the last 50 miles of country before S——, one of the chief towns on the Volga. The lights in the villages by the way had long been put out, and all the huge plain by the right bank of the Volga was a stretch of unbroken blackness. Cornfields, meadows, black masses of forest, were all swallowed up in it. Here and there stood like ant-hills clusters of low huts with their pointed thatched roofs—the dwellings of the poverty-stricken Volga peasantry—and behind them, at a little distance, were the tall stacks of newly-harvested corn, more regular in shape than the huts, but easily mistakable from them in the darkness.

The moon had not yet risen. A gentle night breeze, blowing from the great river, languidly drove along the grey clouds that overhung the sky, and shut out the starlight with their thick veil. A fine drizzling rain was falling.

A belated tradesman, returning from the town, could hardly see the black, winding road, and, flinging the reins aside, left his horse to find the way for itself. The careful horse, treading firmly and warily, glanced from time to time at the low railway line, crossing the black plain, hardly visible in the darkness. The thin lines of glittering rail, running straight as an arrow over the broad sleepers, and disappearing, whichever way one looked, in the hardly audible hum, heralding the approach of the train. From somewhere in the far distance came the long low whistle of the engine. The horse pricked up its ears and neighed, snuffling the air. Its master gathered up the reins, and turned a little aside from the embankment. In a few moments two fiery eyes appeared on the horizon. The rails gave a sharp ring, and the train swept along the smooth line with the coquettish motion of a skater on the ice, and fled roaring past like a whirlwind in a cloud of smoke, lighting up the spot for an instant and flinging a crimson glow on to the low clouds that hung looking down into its fiery entrails.

There was something festive and triumphal in this long row of brightly-lighted moving palaces—so they seemed—that flew so swiftly and so easily, as at the waving of a magician's wand, past the sleeping villages and black fields and woods, laughing at space and darkness and foul weather.

There is something of this look about a ballroom, seen from the outside, glittering with lights and gildings, with the band playing and the gorgeously-dressed dancers flashing before the plate glass windows. The onlooker, standing outside in the cold and darkness, involuntarily thinks of happiness and merriment and pleasure. But there are often hidden tears in ballrooms, and in this flying palace a gloomy drama was being enacted.

In a reserved first-class compartment about the middle of the train sat three passengers. Two of them were in military uniforms, blue, edged with white, showing them to be gendarmes. The third, evidently their prisoner, was in civilian dress. So far as one could judge from his slender figure and the fair curly beard and mustache, showing from under the hat he had pulled over his eyes, he seemed to be young.

One of the gendarmes was stretched out on the seat, fast asleep. The other sat in a corner, holding himself unnaturally upright and making desperate efforts to keep awake. From time to time, however, he nodded, then energetically shook himself and glanced suspiciously at the young man, whom they were escorting.

The prisoner, leaning back in his corner with his legs stretched out before him, appeared to be sleeping soundly. His chest rose and fell slowly and evenly, and his quiet, regular breathing could be heard in the intervals of the rattling made by the train. But if anyone had suddenly peeped under the wide brim of his felt hat he would have seen two grey eyes shining with a burning, intense watchfulness that plainly showed how far the young prisoner was from sleep. His brain was at work upon a plan of escape—an audacious, desperate plan—and now all his fate depended upon whether this red-faced, thick-headed gendarme should go to sleep or not. From under the brim of his slouched hat he watched without letting his attention wander for a moment.

The gendarme swayed to and fro like a long pendulum about to stop. Then he suddenly fell forward, almost on to the head of his sleeping comrade, and started up, glancing keenly at the prisoner, who remained in the same position as before.

Then the gendarme, satisfying himself that all was safe, would open his eyes and stare at the wall, struggling to keep his eyes open. Several minutes passed. The train rushed on and on, piercing the darkness before it, with the wheels beating out a regular tune as they turned. The windows kept up a weak, plaintive rattle, and the incessant jolting, softened by the springs of the thick cushions, acted as an irresistible soporific on the dull brain of a man unaccustomed to any mental activity. The gendarme nodded and shook himself oftener and oftener, and the prisoner, waiting in breathless agitation, counted the moments until his jailer should fall back and snore.

Suddenly, however, the gendarme roused himself; he remembered that a pipe is a capital thing to keep oneself awake with. He pulled out a tobacco pouch, carefully filled a short, wooden pipe, and, settling himself comfortably in his corner, put the pipe in his mouth and struck a match.

"Damm him," whispered the prisoner to himself, closing his eyes in despair; his last hope had failed.

At this moment something fell to the floor. He opened his eyes quickly and saw under the opposite seat the pipe, which had fallen from the gendarme's hand. Its owner was sleeping heavily, with the contented look settled on his face which it had taken when he shifted his position to smoke in comfort.

A delight, almost as painful in its intensity as the despair of the minute before, rushed over the soul of the young prisoner. It was as if freedom had suddenly appeared before him—as though there no longer stood between him and liberty a terrible obstacle, which nothing but the merest chance could enable him to conquer.

He waited a few moments, then rose cautiously, pushed back his hat, and made two steps forward in the carpeted passage between the seats. As he moved the lamplight fell upon his figure, throwing it into strong relief. He might have been about 24 or 25 years old. He was above middle height and very well proportioned, and gracefully though not powerfully built. He had small, singular mobile features and a high forehead, slightly narrowing at the temples, like the foreheads of many musicians. This, together with the column-like, feminine neck, slender white hands and taper fingers, pointed to a nervous, impulsive, passionate nature, more fit for an artist, perhaps, than for a warrior. Such faces are not rare among the so-called Russian nihilists, and are by no means confined to the more peaceable members of that body. The general impression of nervousness and sensitiveness produced by the young prisoner's face was completed by the long lashes, now flashing out from under them with a fiery light. These eyes gave no security for steady determination and will power in their owner, but they showed the capability of that tremendous momentary energy which is peculiar to very nervous people.

The young man tapped his foot upon the floor in order to test the soundness of his escort's sleep, and fixed his wide-open, burning eyes upon him. Under this steady gaze the gendarme stirred in his sleep. The young man quickly turned his eyes away, and after waiting another moment to let the sleeper settle again into complete repose, approached the window.

There was no time to lose. One more hour in the train and there would open before him the black jaws of a prison, from which, maybe, he should never come out to the daylight again. He had been arrested under a false name, and the police did not know who he was; but in the prison to which they were taking him there was an informer—once his comrade—who would certainly recognize him, and once recognized there would be an end of him. His plan was as simple as it was desperate—to jump out of the train while it was going at full speed, and, if he should neither be killed nor break his legs, get to the town and find his friends there. They would help him to hide until the first heat of pursuit was over, and then he could return to St. Petersburg. Fortunately, he had succeeded in hiding from the stupid provincial police almost all his money, which was sewn into his clothing.

Both the doors of the carriage were locked, as he knew; but the window was wide enough for him. He let down the glass pane. The roar and rattle of the train rushed in, together with a current of fresh air.

Neither of the gendarmes moved. The prisoner thrust his head out of the window and looked out into the darkness. The tops of bushes flitted before his eyes. The train was passing through a copse of young hazel trees, interspersed here and there with dark masses of weeds, from under which he could catch a glimpse of the whitish sandy soil.

"Just the right place," he thought.

But when he looked straight downward at the line he was seized with horror. The ground, which in front seemed only to skim along quickly, here flew past with maddening speed. Plants, stones, sleepers—all were confused together in one ceaseless, furious, deadly rush. In his brain, exhausted with long sleeplessness, there rose up a vivid picture of himself, crushed, mangled, torn to pieces by these twigs and logs and stones. A sigh, almost a groan, burst frim his lips. The weak flesh shrank and begged for mercy.

But this was only for one moment.

"Now or never!" he said to himself. Standing up on the cushioned seat, he climbed on to the window, letting both feet hang down outside.

"Stop! Hold him there! Catch him!" suddenly muttered a voice behind him.

He looked back in horror. It was the gendarme, speaking out in his sleep, with some dim half-consciousness of what was happening.

Without losing a moment, the prisoner sat on the window sill, hung over, slipped down, and, leaning on his right elbow, hung over the rushing black gulf beneath. He began to grow giddy with the terrific noise, the rushing wind stifling him with smoke, and the rain of hot coal dust driving in his face. At this moment the train turned round to the right, almost flinging him off with a jerk. Another instant and he would have lost consciouness. But he still kept firmly in his mind the instructions that he had given to himself when thinking out his desperate scheme. Feeling with his right foot for a firm point of resistance, and trying to keep as nearly as possible the direction of the train's movement, he threw himself sharply forward with a sudden action of both foot and hand, and flew off into space.

It seemed to him that he was flying on and on, without end. The whirlwind ceased, and still he flew on through space. He felt as though he should never stop. Had he really jumped? Was it not a dream?

Suddenly something struck against him, as though a huge scythe had cut his feet off. Then followed a violent blow, which flung him down on his face. He saw sparks flash before his eyes, and then lost consciousness.

CHAPTER II.

The train had long passed by, and the plain lay in dead silence. It had left off raining, and the sharply-cut crescent of the moon appeared on the horizon, lighting up with its faint beams the damp earth, the villages, and the motionless figure lying by the railway line. A fresh breeze began to blow. The clouds in the east grew paler, awaiting the dawn, and still the dark mass lay motionless, and now in the faint dawning light bloody spots began to show on the white sand about its head.

A little band of quickly-moving white smoke appeared once again on the horizon, and under the smoke a black line. It was the first goods train of the early morning. It came nearer, with its long chain of gray carriages—nearer and nearer—and then, with a deafening roar and rattle, passed by, making the ground shake as it went. The engine-driver opened the valve and a shrieking whistle pierced the damp morning air.

The inert human mass shuddered and writhed, and at the last harsh sound the man regained consciousness, sprang up, and, driven by some panic of terror, started off to run, leaping and stumbling among the weeds and bushes.

The train went off in the distance; the noise died away, and the fugitive gradually come to his senses. He stopped.

"I needn't run," he thought; "there's no one following me."

At first he quite believed that the train which had startled him to consciousness was the same from which he had so successfully jumped. But looking at the sky, and seeing that the day was dawning, he soon realized that this could not be, and that he must have lain insensible for a long time.

He pulled his watch out of his pocket, but it had struck against a stone and was broken. From the color of the sky it must now be about 4 in the morning.

Something warm was trickling down his forehead.

He touched it with his hand—it was blood! His face was all smeared with clotted blood.

"I'm in a sweet state to show myself to people!" he thought.

But how was he to stop the bleeding? The wound was not serious, but it was extremely inconvenient at the moment. He opened a little knapsack, which he had hung over his shoulder and forgotten to take off; but there was nothing in it except a pocket handkerchief and some writing materials. Fortunately there were some weeds with thick, milky stalks growing near. He picked several stalks, and, squeezing out the sticky, white juice, smeared it on the wound. The bleeding stopped.

"That's all right!" he said to himself, joyfully.

The only thing left for him was to get away from this dangerous spot as quickly as possible. To walk to the town was out of the question; he could not reach it before midday, and by that time the whole police force would be on the look-out for him, and he trapped like a rat.

He decided to go across country at hazard toward the nearest dwelling. There he should find out what to do next.

He crossed the line quickly and went straight southward, cutting across the road which ran parallel to the railway, and with a sense of delight penetrated into the thicket, which seemed to tenderly receive him and hide him in its embrace.

He walked on for about half an hour, glancing from time to time at the whitening east, in order not to lose his way.

Beyond the copse was a wide, open plain, in which a man could be seen at three miles distance. After the thicket he felt a kind of shrinking from walking in the open plain. Anybody could see at a glance that he was not a native of the place; and then that traveling knapsack—he wished he had thrown it away in the thicket; it would be dangerous to leave in the open field.

In front of him was a freshly-built stack. The fugitive approached it, with the intention of hiding his knapsack in it, but glancing backward, perceived at 100 paces from him two peasants, whose faces he could not see clearly in the dim light of the dawn. One was a youngish, dark-haired man, the other old and gray-headed. They were both dressed in greasy sheepskin "touloups," and were standing still, with their arms hanging loosely beside them. Although they were looking straight at him, their expression was so indifferent and apathetic that he felt convinced they had not noticed him. He went up to them.

"Good morning!" he said.

"Morning!" answered the elder.

"Can you tell me," asked the fugitive, "where I can get a horse and trap about here?"

The peasants exchanged glances.

"Well, of course, you can get a horse in the village," said the elder one. "Where must you be from?"

"I'm traveling through here," answered the young man, "and I missed the last train at the station. I didn't want to wait till the morning train, because I'm in a hurry; so I started to walk and lost my way. I've been wandering about all night."

"I see; of course you didn't want to wait. It's only three hours' walk to the town," said the peasant. "But how did you come to lose your way? The old road runs beside the railroad all the way."

"He guesses—confound him!" thought the young man.

"Well, you see," he said, aloud, "I wanted to get a short cut, that a man at the station told me of. And then, somehow, I lost my way," he added, trying to get out of the difficulty in any way.

Not a single muscle moved in the peasant's naive face.

"I see," he said, good humoredly. "It's easy to lose one's way in a strange place. You don't come from hereabouts, I doubt?"

"No. Well, can you tell me the way to the village?" said the young man, wishing to put a stop to this catechism as soon as possible.

"Why, yes; you cross that field, and go up on to the hillock there," answered the peasant in a friendly tone, and pointing with his finger. "You'll see some bushes to the left, and a path through the bushes, but it's only a footpath, mind you. Well, you don't turn down there. Then you'll come to a windmill to the right of you. It belonged to the gentlefolk that used to own our village in the old time. Well, you don't go down that way; be sure you don't, for the mill's empty. Our folk are breaking it up for firewood. But you go straight on, and you'll find a path all the way. Keep along by the path as straight as ever you can go, and you'll come out into some little hills. And there, down in the valley, you'll see our village. It's called Soukhomlia. That's always been its name, Soukhomlia. When you get there you can ask."

"Thanks," said the young man, and walked quickly away.

"Good luck to you," called the peasant after him.

The young man, without stopping, turned back, and nodded his head.

"He's naught but a thief," decared the peasant, when the young man was out of hearing. "He's stolen somebody's bag at the station, I'll be bound and wanted to hide it."

The young man meanwhile had reached the hillock and found the path and the mill as the peasant had described them. But he did not follow the direction to go straight on. The instinctive desire of a fugitive to destroy his tracks made him abandon his first plan and turn to the left. The thicket attracted him, and the path seemed fairly well-trodden, so that he hoped to reach some habitation by it.

He walked on for a long time—a good two hours. The thicket was interspersed with little glades for some way, then a real wood began. He had long ago got rid of his bag, throwing it into a thicket.

A not very close observer might now have taken him for a man—servant out of place, in search of his luck, and obliged by poverty to travel on foot. At any rate he looked dismal enough. He was very hungry and tired, and this, together with his sleepless night, had begun to tell upon him. But this did not trouble him much. He was far more worried by a sharp pain in one ankle and a numb feeling in the kneejoint, as though it had received a blow. Evidently his desperate leap had not left him quite whole and sound.

Nevertheless, he still trudged on and on. The wood grew more and more dense, and gradually changed in character. Pinetrees began to be more frequent, and in time he found himself in a dark pine-grove. The branches of the great trees overhung the path. As far as the eye could reach into the depths of the grove stretched long avenues of tall, red-brown columns. The soil, friable and barren of undergrowth, was covered evently, as with a carpet, with yellowish fallen needles, which seemed as if luminous with a faint light, that lent something of the mysteriousness of a temple to the dusky arches.

The young fugitive, now hardly able to keep from sinking down with exhaustion, struggled on and on, taking no heed of anything until he suddenly noticed light shining through the trees, and presently came out to the edge of the wood and saw before him a great sheet of water, all flooded with slanting rays of sunlight, and glassy as a lake on a still day. It was the "mother Volga," the great Russian river which he so loved, and beside which his childhood had been spent. The road turned sharply round to the right beside the river.

The fugitive, with fresh energy, tramped on along the bank. He was sure to come upon houses and people now, and he hoped to find help among them.

On the opposite bank he could see villages, looking, from across the river, like toy-models.

"If I were to undress, tie my clothes into a bundle on my head, and swim across," flashed through his mind.

Certainly no better way of putting pursuers off the scent could be imagined. He was a good swimmer and could hope to make the dangerous crossing successfully. But he began to feel such complete exhaustion throughout all his body that he gave up the idea of tempting Providence a second time.

The entire population of the Volga banks joins in the fishing industry. He would be sure to find a boat somewhere that he could buy—seize, steal, if necessary.

CHAPTER III.

Within half an hour he came to a bend in the river, where it flowed round a little tongue of land. As he came into this tongue he caught sight of a boat in front of him. But it was not empty. He could neither hire nor seize it, for there was a girl sitting in it, whom he saw at a glance to be a lady. She had evidently been bathing, and her wet hair was tied up into a heavy knot behind a sailor hat with a narrow brim, under which he could see a young, finely-cut face, regular and firm in outline. She wore a blue cotton blouse, fastened at the waist by a leather band. Her arms were bare to the elbow. She had an oar in her hands, and was slowly rowing toward the bank. She had brought the boat into the shallow water at the sandy edge, and was standing, swaying it with her weight, just ready to jump out, when the young man, descending to the water's edge, came out from among the bushes, and coughed to attract her attention.

"I beg your pardon," he began.

The girl turned her great, startled, blue eyes on him, and with a rapid sweep if her oar pushed the boat back from the edge.

"Don't be frightened. I don't want to hurt you. Stop!" he said.

But the shy creature would not hear him. She sat down beside the rudder, and turned the boat round with her oar.

"Wait! I must speak to you. Oh, for God's sake!" he cried out.

The girl stopped.

"What do you want with me?" she asked, still keeping at a respectful distance.

She spoke in a low chest voice, pronouncing the words with a certain, not unpleasant, drawl.

"I must get across the river—to that village over there. Lend me your boat. I'll send it back to you. Take me across yourself. It won't be a great trouble to you."

The suggestion that she should row across alone, with this unknown and fearful-looking man frightened her altogether.

"I am not a ferryman," she said, and with a decided gesture turned the boat away from the bank, rowing with all her strength. The light little craft shot like an arrow across the still surface of the river.

When she had reached some distance from the bank, and felt herself to be completely out of danger, she turned around. That young man was standing beside a tree, clinging desperately to a low branch to keep himself from falling. The last remnant of his strength had suddenly forsaken him, and he felt that he was on the point of fainting again.

His look made the shy girl's heart ache. She turned the boat back again with her strong hand, and rowing to the bank drove the keel on to the sandy bottom, and sprang to land.

"What is the matter? You are ill," she said, pityingly, and advancing toward him—"Why, you are all over blood! Have you been robbed? you're wounded!"

He looked straight into her kind blue eyes, and hope began to come back to him. He felt sure that this girl, whom fate had sent to him, would help him. But somehow he could not tell her a falsehood, and he put aside the suggestion that she herself had given him.

"No," he said, "I have not been robbed. I have run away. * * * I jumped off a train and hurt myself."

"Jumped—off a train? * * * Oh, how dreadful! * * * Why, what* * *what on earth* * *"

She wanted to ask what had induced him to take so desperate a step.

"I am a political. Have you heard of them?"

Had she heard! Her Vania, her dear Vania, for whom she had prayed all this year, and whom she had wept for as lost—was not he a political, too?

"A political! Why didn't you tell me so before?" she exclaimed.

He smiled.

"Well, you didn't give me much time," he said.

She smiled, too, remembering her absurd terrors. Their exchange of smiles made them feel like old friends. He looked attentively into her face.

"Haven't I met you before somewhere?" suddenly asked the young man. "It seems to me that I have seen you somewhere."

"No, I am sure we haven't met. I have not left home for three years. But that doesn't matter. I'll do all I can for you, just as if we were old acquaintances, for Vania's sake," she added, softly, as if to herself. "Tell me what you want."

"I want to get to the opposite bank."

"All right; get in."

She jumped into the boat, and he followed her.

"Give me the oar," he said, "I know how to row. You will have to row back again, and you'll get tired."

"Oh, no. I've often rowed across.

For some time they kept silence.

"Your face is covered with blood," said the girl, presently. "There's a towel in that basket in the bows."

He took the towel, dipped it in the water, and wiped his face with it.

"Sit down in the bottom of the boat; you will be more comfortable there."

He obeyed her like a child.

"Whom are you going to in the village?" she began again. "Friends?—or have you lations there?"

"I have no one there at all."

"No one?" Then why do you want to go there?"

They had reached the middle of the great river, and were quite alone between earth and sky. They could just see the shore on either side above the surface of the water. The trees and houses looked like tiny objects in a picture. From the bank their boat must have looked like a wee nut-shell driven by the wind.

Thus thrown upon each other in the utter solitude of the wide water, they forgot the strangeness of their meeting, and were natural and friendly with one another.

The young man smiled faintly at the girl's naive question.

"Do you know what 'covering one's track' means?" he asked.

"No, I don't know."

"Then I hope you never may have to know."

He did not try to explain to her; he was so utterly worn out that every word was an effort to him.

"Ah, I understand!" she exclaimed, suddenly reflecting how stupid he had been not to ask the girl her name. He turned away to the window to avoid further questions.

The old woman made a low bow to his back and went away, softly shutting the door behind her.

Vladimir looked round him. The pavillion consisted of only two rooms. In the front room stood a washing stand, a few wooden chairs, and a large tiled stove. In the back room, which was almost filled by a sofa, evidently used as a bed, and a little oaken table. On the wall hung several lithographs and a small book case.

In spite of her promise to come at once, the girl kept him waiting for some time. No doubt she was having a conversation with her mother. Vladimir made himself as tidy as he could, and washed his head with cold water. His wound had quite left off bleeding. Then in order to kill time while awaiting the decision of his fate, he went up to the book case and took, at hazard, the first book that came to hand. He opened it also at hazard. It was a story for children. Turning to the first page to look at the title, he saw, written in a clear copybook hand, "Ekaterina Prozorov, for good conduct and progress in her studies."

"Prozorov! So that's who she is!" cried Vladimir. "And Vasilyevna, too; and she spoke of Vania! Yes, it must be! Now I understood why her face was so familiar to me. How odd, though! It can't be. Ah, there she is!"

Her rapid footsteps interrupted him as she came into the room.

"Mamma wants to see you. Come, please," she said. "I have talked to her about you."

He showed her the book.

"Is this yours? Your name is Prozorov? And you have a brother called Ivan?"

"Yes, yes. Why?"

"I know him," said Vladimir.

Katia clasped her hands.

"What? Vania? Oh, where is he? What has happened to him? Is he alive? Is he well? We haven't heard of him for a whole year. Oh, how glad mamma will be. How stupid of me not to think of asking you. Tell me, quick, how is he?"

"It is three months now since I left St. Petersburg," said Vladimir. "I saw him just before I left, and he was quite well."

"Then why didn't he write to us?" asked Katia, in amazement.

"It has not been convenient for him to write for some time," answered Vladimir, evasively.

"Well, come to mamma now. Make haste!" Katia broke in. "You can tell us everything there."

She caught hold of his hand ceremoniously and almost ran with him into the house.

(To Be Continued.)

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PLEASANT RECEPTION ON RETURNING FROM THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

COST OF [illegible]'S GREAT CANAL.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES.

WILL MAKE THE CITY HEALTHY

The Work Begun Many Years Ago Is Practically Completed.

IT DRAINS THE CENTRAL VALLEY.

A great work has been practically finished, the drainage of the Mexican valley, which has required for its completion nearly 300 years and many millions of dollars, and has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of men. The Mexican "Herald" says of the work:

The Valley of Mexico is an immense basin, of approximately circular shape, with one extreme diameter of about 60 miles, completely bounded by high mountains, and having only two or three quite high passes out of it. No water drains out of the basin. The surface of this valley has a mean altitude above the sea of 7,413 feet, and an area of about 2,220 square miles. Mountain ranges rise on every side, making a great corral of rock containing dozens of villages and hamlets, with the ancient capital in the center. In times past the fires of volcanoes licked up the earth, and such fires still live in the mammoth Popocatepetl, from whose great maw sulphur fumes and smoke with jets of flame have poured through the centuries.

The valley thus hemmed in with solid walls of rock had been an inland sea for many cycles, and during the early existence of man here the salt waters spread over a large extent of the depression. The waters have been gradually lessening by seepage and evaporation, and the Aztec pilgrims coming from the north in the fourteenth century, having received a sign that they were to build their queen-of-the-world city on a small island of the sea, set about building dikes and combatting the overflow of the waters. Many of their works remain to this day, and show that the valley was divided by them into five great departments. The dikes were built under the direction of King Netzahualcoyotl, a relative of the Emperor Montezuma, whose surviving works prove him to have been an engineer whose conceptions and accomplishments would have given him high standing even among modern engineers.

Originally built in the midst of a lake, the city has been left on dry ground by the receding waters. Lake Texcoco—some three miles distant—Chalco and Xochimilco have altitudes nearly four feet greater than the pavement of the capital. Still more imperiously do the lakes to the north dominate the city. San Christobal and Xaltocan are about five feet, while Zumpango is over 13 feet, above it.

The project now completed is a modification of a scheme projected by Simon Mendez in the time of the Spanish government, which in 1849 was adopted by Captain Smith of the corps of American engineers which accompanied General Scott's army. The tunnel was ultimately located under the saddle and through the ravine of Acatlan, its mouth being near the village of Tequiquiac. The works have been begun several times and then suspended without effecting anything of importance. In 1866 the works now nearing completion were commenced. A project proposed by Senor Francisco de Garay, a well-known engineer of the City of Mexico, was pronounced the most feasible. But the revolutionary struggle succeeded, and for many years the work was relegated to the background.

In 1879 Engineer Don Luis Espinosa, the present director of the works, took charge of the undertaking. In the first period mentioned the cutting of Tequixquiac was excavated and the greater part of the shafts were begun. But at that point the work was stopped by political agitations. The work was really commenced in 1885, when the city council of Mexico submitted a project to the federal government and offered to contribute largely to the cost. President Porfirio Diaz then named a special commission, with ample authority to disburse the funds dedicated to the work, and this body up to the present date has directed its execution. The drainage works, now carried out, will receive the surplus waters and sewage of the City of Mexico, and carry them outside of the valley, and will also control the entire waters of the valley, affording an outlet, whenever found necessary, to those which might otherwise overflow fields and towns, rendering the soil stagnant and marshy. The sewers of the City of Mexico form a network of covered channels, located sometimes in the middle and sometimes on the sides of the streets, these being almost always gorges, communicating with a system of secondary sewers that empty into a collecting sewer discharging into the canal of San Lazaro, which transports the sewage to Lake Texcoco. If the water is high in the lake, water backs up into the sewers and saturates the soil under the houses and streets.

The canal and six-mile tunnel through the mountain range have a total length approaching 40 miles. The present works will take rank with the great achievements of modern times, just as the immense "cut" of Nochitongo, their unsuccessful predecessor, was the leader among ancient earthworks in all the world. The completed system will have cost $20,000,000.

The benefits of these works to the city of Mexico cannot be over-estimated. Instead of being one of the healthiest cities in the world, as it should be with its magnificent climate and situation, Mexico, unfortunately, has a terribly heavy death rate, due principally to want of drainage and generally bad sanitary conditions. When the existing danger of floods is removed, and the sanitary evils are remedied by a proper system of drainage, the increased security that will be enjoyed by life and property will certainly have its effect on the prosperity of the city. Property will rise in value, the population will grow with rapidity, not to mention the tide of tourists that will set in from the United States, and this will mean larger revenues for the city.

LEGEND OF WILLIAM TELL.

A Swedish Savant Explains It in a Plausible Manner.

Swiss papers have of late been full of the legend of William Tell, records the "Pall Mall Gazette." Did he exist, or was he a pure myth? At the Altorf commemoration and the Fetspiel then given, History and Legend, personified by two beautiful women, discussed the question with critical acumen. History accepted the role of Mrs. Betsy Prig, and "didn't believe there never was no such a person." Legend seemed to be of the opinion that, even if he did not exist, it was well to invent him, as he represented the life of nations in their struggle against tyrants. A Swedish savant of Upsala has, however, settled the vexed question much to his own satisfaction. The hero is the spirit of the pine forests. This seems quite natural. Pines have hitherto yielded chiefly turpentine, but there is no reason why they should not produce a spirit of their own. The east wind is the foe from the east (Austria), which bows their lofty heads, and Tell's enemy is merely Geiseler, the German for a scourger. Another name for the east wind is Eurus, and this in some way got mixed with the Canton of Uri. Now Uri was proud of its archery, and this small conceit was the genesis of the record-breaking apple trick. And thus the whole legend is explained.

BITS OF VERSE.

Autumn Leaves.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Across the lawn the autumn leaves are flying
In flakes of crimson, amethyst and gold;
Along the hedge the summer flowers are dying,
And rain is falling pitiless and cold;
The grass is faded, that so late was green,
And leaden clouds hang sullen o'er the scene.

Across my life kind circumstance is throwing
Love's lingering light of warmest mellow ray,
And though without the chilling winds are blowing
All seems within one sunlit summer day;
But God have pity on whom love deceives,
And cold, are drifting like the autumn leaves.

—GORDON KENT

After Years.

"Give back my child!" I plead that day,
My face against the coffin-lid.
"Here is the place, upon my breast;
Not there, in cold and darkness hid.
Why, he had just begun to live—
To know my face, to laugh, to reach
His hands to meet my lips, and make
Sweet essays at some unknown speech!

"Untrodden round his baby feet
The whole fair realm of childhood lay;
Nor stones nor thorns to make them bleed—
My hand had smoothed them all away.
No wind of heaven had buffeted
His sunny head with cruel breath—
My arms had safely sheltered him.
Give him to me, Oh, Death!"

Now, standing by that little grave,
Where in and out the passing years
Weave tapestries of green and gold,
I smile, remembering my tears,
I lay my gray head on the mound
That drank my tears, and 'neath my breast
I whisper: "It is better so!
Keep him, Oh, gentle Death!"

JULIA SCHAVER.

A Royal Due.

How now, my little Puritan,
With prim, new-fangled ways,
That wilt not smile upon a man
Who has a mind to praise,
That wilt not dare to venture near
A Cavalier!

How now, my sweet psalm-singing one,
That art so sad of speech!
The sober creed is all undone
Which thou was wont to preach
From rosy lips that never kissed
A Royalist!

How now? Since I demand of thee,
Thou little crop-eared maid,
A kiss for the King's Majesty,
Which may not be gainsaid;
All loyal hearts must send the King
Some welcoming.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

When Richard Came to Woo.

The feet of time make fast their pace,
And we, like players in a play,
Strut up and down our little space,
And act our parts as best we may.
Alas! Alack! and Well-a-day!
The stage is dight in somber hue,
Where once that stately vogue held sway,
When Richard Lovelace came to woo.

And much we marvel as we trace
The feuds and foibles passed away;
While pomp and power, and pride of place
Troop down the years in grand array.
In court and camp, in fete and fray,
Fickle and flippant, staunch and true,
Such were the gallants, bold and gay,
When Richard Lovelace came to woo.

In doublet fine, and frills of lace,
The lover sought his suit to pay;
With such a form and such a face,
Who could resist his plea, I pray?
And then that tender roundelay,
So like a wood-dove's plaintive coo,
Sweet Lucy could not say him nay,
When Richard Lovelace came to woo.

ENVOY.

Ho Kentish towers! your lordly race
Had swords to draw, and deeds to do,
In that eventful year of grace,
When Richard Lovelace came to woo.

LUCIUS HARWOOD FOOTE.

Take a Hint From Mary.

Mary had a little lamb;
You do not look surprised;
Of course you don't, for Mary has
Been widely advertised.

And something you may learn from this
If you are not a clam;
You can be just as widely known
As Mary and her lamb.

Your name can be a household word,
And you be known so well,
That folks will confidently buy
The things you have to sell.

And when you once have got yourself
Into the cheering rays
Of the sunlight of publicity,
You bet your life, it pays.

—Printers' Talk.

Alone With Conscience.

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased,
And I felt I should have to answer
The question if put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things,
Were alive with terrible might;
And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face,
Along with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly silent place.

And I thought of a far-away warning
Of a sorrow that was to be mine
In a land that then was the future,
But now was the present time,
And I thought of my former thinking
Of a judgment day to be;
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave,
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.
Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I know the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday;
And I pray that I may not forget it
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future
And no one come to save.

And so I have learned a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learned it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.
So I sit alone with my conscience,
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In a land where time will cease,
And I know of a future judgment,
How dreadful so'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

Missing.

As I passed by ye footpath waye
In summer when ye world was gay,
I spied a youth, one sunny daye,
A-neath ye willow-tree;
And, ere he knew that I was nigh,
Full heavily I heard him sigh—
"Alack, alas!" quo' he.

At that full fain was I toe see
Why he should moan soe woefullie
A-neath ye willow-tree.
"Now, prithee, good my lad," quoth I,
"What is it makes thee thus toe cry?
He answered with ye self-same sigh:
"Alack, alas!" quo' he.

—Godey's Magazine.

An Autmun Flower.

The streets that were so dull and dark
Are bright and fresh to-day;
The air, once hot and dusty,
Is sweet as new-mown hay.

The country has no beauty now,
The city holds the crown;
And this because my lady
Once more has come to town.

A. C. M.

PRICE TENDENCY WAS UPWARD.

SECURITY MARKET OPENED IRREGULAR AND WAS MODERATELY ACTIVE.

MANIPULATION PROMINENT.

Erie Telegraph Advanced Sharply but W. U. Was Heavy.

BOND SPECULATION WAS FIRM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The speculation to-day was upon about the same scale as to activity as yesterday, but was much more regular in its course, the tendency of prices being mainly upward. The rulings were to a very large extent inspired by the professional dealers.

The news was of a conflicting character. For instance, a decline in the sales for money, an advance in silver certificates to the highest price of the year, and rumors of progress that is said to have been made in the formation and underwriting of a plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific railway systems, were offset by reports of increasing demoralization in railroad rates at the west.

This last development, if allowed to continue, would detract from the important result to the anthracite railroads of the advances in coal west-bound. Reports that the value of the securities of the Oregon improvement company had been jeoparded by the failure of the management to renew its marine insurance, were attended contradictorily, by a substantial advance in the price of the first mortgage bonds. The second consol 5s also improved fractionally.

The publication of the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph company did not stimulate activity in the stock, which fluctuated within an extremely narrow range. Erie telegraph, in the specialties, arose sharply on rumors of a probable increase in the dividend rate.

The market opened irregular and moderately active, the international stocks being helped by higher quotations as a rule, in the London market. An upward tendency soon became evident, to which covering of shorts lent some impetus. Missouri Pacific was bought on reports that the Gould interest would be influential in the expected reorganization of the Union Pacific railroad. The stock advanced 1¾ and Chicago Gas 1¼, each 1 per cent, the last upon reports of an agreement between the wholesale grocers and the refiners. Near 11 o'clock Chicago gas was raided down 1¾ to 65¾. The general list declined fractionally. About midday a sharp rally occurred in Chicago gas, bringing it to 68⅜, or 2⅜ per cent from the lowest.

The entire movement was considered manipulation. There was free covering of shorts in the other market, resulting in almost general advances, extending to 1¾ per cent in Lackawanna and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis. Some noteworthy fluctuations were recorded in the specialties. Erie telegraph, on reports already referred to, jumped to the best figure of the year, and a gain for the day of 5 per cent. The stock sold as low as 45¼ on February 13.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, which has been 70 bid and 90 asked for a period, was bid 90 to-day, and 100-share lots were recorded. The final quotations were at the old figures. Starch first preferred jumped 7½ per cent to 58, and reacted to 53⅜. Around delivery hour realizations caused slight losses which were partly regained in the final dealings. The closing was firm at improvements for the day in the active list, extending 1¾ to 2 per cent in Chicago gas.

Firmness characterized the entire speculation in bonds. In the ensuing operations irregularity was for a time evident, but in the late trading values generally improved with considerable impetus to some of the specialties. The total volume of business was normal, the sales aggregating $1,508,000. The Union Pacific mortgages were conspicuous in the dealings and scored improvements of ½ to 1¼ per cent, the latter in the 97s and 98s. The advance was attributed to rumors that a reorganization plan of the property would shortly be made public. Reading securities were easier, but subsequently stiffened somewhat.

The more important changes are:

Advances—Oregon improvement firsts 2¼ per cent; Baltimore & Ohio 5s and Kansas Pacific consols trust receipts, 2; New York, New Hampshire & Hartford consol debs. certificates, 1⅝; Albany & Susquehanna consol 7s, 1½, and Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling firsts, Colorado coal 6s, Missouri Pacific thirds, Starch firsts, and Texas & Pacific seconds, 1 per cent.

Declines—Iowa City & Western firsts and International & Great Northern thirds, 3 per cent; Cordage firsts trust receipts, 1⅝; Reading 4s trust receipts, unstamped, 1⅜; do. firsts incomes, 1⅛; St. Louis & San Francisco 5s, 1¼; Equitable gas of Chicago 6s, 1½, and San Antonia and Aransas Pass 4s, Wisconsin Central firsts, trust receipts, St. Paul firsts and do. C. & P. 6s, 1 per cent.

Governments were neglected. The currency 6s of '96 were rated ½ per cent higher on the second call.

The dealings in state bonds were confined to a sale of $1,000 Virginia Centuries at 62¾.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Os. S
A., T. & S. F....	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	22⅜
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
do. pref....	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	73
Am. S. Ref. Co..	108⅞	109¼	108¾	109¼	108⅞
do. pref....	....	....	....	101¾	100¾
Am. Tobacco....	86¾	87⅝	86½	87⅝	87
Balto. & Ohio....	92⅝	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	92⅝
Canada Southern.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	54¼
Canadian Pacific.	61⅜	61¾	61¼	61¾	60¾
Chi. G. Tr. Rets.	67	68¼	65¾	68¼	65¾
C. B. & Q....	85¾	86	85¾	86	85¾
C. H. V. & T....	24	24¼	24	24¼	24¼
Consolidated Gas.	....	....	....	....	125¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	44¾	45¼	44⅜	45¼	44¼
Chesa. & Ohio....	....	....	....	....	19¾
D., L. & W....	169¼	170¼	169¼	169¾	169¼
Del. & Hudson....	....	....	....	....	132¾
D. & C. F. Co....	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	23
Erie....	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅛	10⅝
Gen. Electric Co.	37⅞	38	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜
Illinois Central....	....	....	....	....	100¼
L. S. & M. S....	....	....	....	....	109¼
L. E. & W....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	73⅜
Louis. & Nash....	62	62¾	62	62¾	61¾
Michigan Central.	....	....	....	....	94¾
Manhattan Con....	111	111	110¾	111	110¾
Missouri Pacific..	35¾	37	35¾	36¾	35¾
Nat. Lead Co....	....	....	....	....	34
do. pref....	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91¼	91
N. Y. Central....	....	....	....	....	104¾
N. Y. & N. E....	....	....	....	....	37
N. Y. Central....	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	112¾
N. Y. Gas....	138⅞	139⅛	138¾	139⅛	138¾
Nor. & West....	34	34	33¾	34	33¾
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	74¾
Northwest....	104¾	105½	104¾	105¾	104¾
Northern Pacific.	....	....	....	....	50¾
do. pref....	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
N. American Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Omaha....	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
Pullman Car Co....	....	....	....	....	172
P., C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	....	75
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	98
Reading....	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21	20¾
Rock Island....	76¼	77¼	76¼	76¾	76¼
Southern Ry....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
do. pref....	57	58	57	58	57
St. Paul....	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75¼
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	126
Tenn. & L....	43	44	43	43¾	43
Texas & Pacific..	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
Union Pacific....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
U. S. Exp....	40½	44½	40½	40½	40
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	94
U. S. Cordage Co.	....	....	....	....	25¾
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	75¾
do. Leather....	....	....	....	....	13¾
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	88¾
Wabash....	....	....	....	....	9
do. pref....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
W. U. Tel....	89	92	89	92	89
W. & L. E....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
do. pref....	49	49	49	47¾	47
Wisconsin Cent....	....	....	....	....	6½

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg....	116	O. R. & N. 1sts..	111
do. 5s, coup....	116	do. 1sts of '95..	104½
do. 4s, reg....	113	Reading 4s....	87½
do. 4s, coup....	113¾	Rio Gr. 1sts....	80
do. new 4s, reg.	125	St. P. & N. Pac. 5s	108
do. new 4s, coup	125	do. 2ds....	105
do. new 5s, reg.	112	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 5s.	111⅞
do. new 5s, coup	112	do. 4s....	87
do. 6s, '98....	106	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88
do. currency 6s..	103	do. con. 5s....	88
Ala., Class A....	106	St. L. & S. F. 6s.	116
do. Class B....	102	do. second 4s....	68½
do. Class C....	99	Mut. Union 6s....	113
do. Currency....	100	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	119½
La. new con. 4s..	96	North'n Pac. 1sts.	117⅜
Missouri 6s....	100	do. 2ds....	101½
N. Carolina 6s....	122	Northwest cons..	140
do. 4s....	102	N. P. gen. 5s....	112¾
S. Car. non-fund.	1	R. G. W. 1sts....	73

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STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
October....	....	....	....	....
December....	59¾	60⅞	59½	60⅝
May....	61⅜	62⅜	63⅜	64¾
Corn—				
October....	25⅜	25½	29	29¼
November....	25¼	25¾	28⅜	28⅝
December....	27½	....	....	27⅝
May....	27¾	28¼	28¾	29
Oats—				
October....	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
November....	17⅝	18	17½	17⅝
May....	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	20¾
Pork—				
October....	....	....	....	$ 8 32
January....	$ 9 55	$ 9 60	$ 9 47	9 47
May....	9 80	9 82	9 75	9 75
Lard—				
October....	5 77	5 80	5 75	5 75
January....	5 90	5 92	5 87	5 87
May....	5 97	5 97	5 92	5 92
Short Ribs—				
October....	5 17	5 17	5 05	5 05
November....	4 82	4 82	4 80	4 80
January....	4 82	4 82	4 82	4 82
May....	5 02	....	....	....

Car receipts—Wheat, 188 cars; corn, 263 cars; oats, 286 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

Estimated receipts to-morrow—Wheat, 173 cars; corn, 540 cars; oats, 325 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Santos firm; good average Santos, 14c; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 256,000 bags. Hamburg steady at ½@⅝ pfgs advance; sales, 27,000 bags. Rio steady; No. 7, 16c; exchange, 10 7-16d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; for Europe, none; stock, 197,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 5,885 bags. New York stock to-day, 228,331 bags; United States stock, 322,671 bags; afloat for the United States, 241,000 bags; total visible for United States, 573,671 bags, against 415,008 bags last year.

Coffee—Options opened steady, 5@10 points advance, ruled quiet but generally firm on higher cables and foreign buying orders; sellers scarce; moderate warehouse deliveries checked buying, and closed firm at 15@20 points net advance. October, 15.30c; December, 15.05@15.10c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 16c; mild quiet and steady; Cordova, 18¼@19c.

Sugar—Raw firm; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅝c; refined quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sugar cane rather quiet; centrifugal Java, 13s 3d; Muscovado, fair refining, 11s 1½d. Beet dull and lower; October, 11s 1½d; November, 11s.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Butter firm and in good demand; fancy western creamery, 23¼@24c. Eggs firm; fresh nearby, 19c; western, 17½@18c. Cheese firm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 16@22c; dairies, 9@22c. Eggs firm at 15@17c. Cheese, 7½@8¼c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Butter and eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Pittsburg Bonds Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Allegheny Valley 7-3 10 coupon, 103; D. coupon, 132; Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati reg. coupon, 113½; do. coupon, 113½; western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg branch, coupon, 101; do. do. coupon, 101; Western New York & Pennsylvania, coupon certificates, 4@4¼. S. l s 200 shares western New York and Pennsylvania at 4.

Cash Whisky Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Whisky firm at $1 22.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Whisky firm; sales 528 barrels, $1 22.

Tenn. new set 6s.	87⅜	St. Paul con. 7s..	137
do. 5s....	105	do C. & P.W.5s.	114¾
do. old 6s....	60	St.L. & I.M.g.5s.	84⅝
Va. Centuries....	62¾	St.L. & S.F.g.6s.	110
do. deferred....	6¼	Texas Pac. 1sts..	92
Atchison 4s....	84⅜	do. 2ds....	27¾
do. second A....	33¼	U. P. 1sts of '96.	108½
Can. So. 2ds....	107¼	West Shore 4s....	106¼
L. & N. Un'd 4s.	83½	Southern 5s.....	96⅞

The total sales of stocks to-day were 216,008 shares, including:

Am. Sugar....	10,300	Missouri Pacific.	8,200
Am. Tobacco....	3,200	Reading....	13,000
Atchison*	11,200	Rock Island....	6,900
Burlington	14,000	St. Paul....	18,600
Chicago Gas....	75,200	Silver Ctfs....	55,000
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,200	Tenn. C. & I....	4,300
D. & C. F. Co....	15,100		

*Assessment paid.

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F....	21½	Illinois Steel....	79
Am. Sugar....	109¾	Mexican Central.	13¼
do. pref....	101¼	N. Y. & N. E...	62
Bay State Gas...	10⅝	Old Colony....	177½
Boston & Albany	207½	Ore. Short Line..	19
Boston & Maine.	175	Rubber	173½
do. pref....	155	San Diego....	3
C. B. & Q....	85⅝	West End....	71
Edison El. Ill...	132½	do. pref....	91
Fitchburg	91	Wisconsin Cent..	6½
Gen. Elec. pref...	68		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent..	55⅝	63⅝	Ind. Trac....	55	56
Leh. Valley..	41½	41⅝	Ind. Trac. 4s	74⅝	75¼
Leh. Nav....	48¼	49	Peoples Tr..	68¾	68⅝
Met. Trac....	100	101	United G.Im.	83	83¼
Phila. Trac..	85¼	85⅝	Storage	66⅜	67

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West Chicago St. Ry..	125	125	125	125
North Chicago St. Ry..	290⅞	290¾	289¾	290⅞
Market Street El. R. R....	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Alley "L"....	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Diamond Match Co.....	127½	127½	127½	127½

'CHICAGO CHANGE.

War Rumors and Frightened Shorts Send Wheat Up a Fraction—Corn Quiet, Oats Easy and Provisions Lower.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The reports of promised trouble between John Bull and the unspeakable Turk scared wheat shorts into a rush for cover to-day that sent December up ⅝c. May corn closed unchanged. May oats lost ⅛c and provisions finished at slight declines.

Wheat ruled moderately active to-day, with considerable strength early, but this was followed by nearly 1c decline, and another bulge at the close. There were the war rumors of the morning, and as New York had liberal buying orders on the market, the prices was gradually bid up from 59⅝c to 60¼c. But the continued free deliveries in the northwest, the generous selling by Pardridge and other bear plungers, and the weaker Liverpool cables, all contributed to make the market weak. A report that wheat stocks in Europe had increased about 11,000,000 bushels in the past month, was another very weak factor, and there was a good deal of long wheat for sale. All this, combined with the short selling, gradually sent the price off nearly 1c from the top price reached early. December opened at 59⅝c, sold up to 60⅜c, then off to 59¾c, and at noon was 59¾c. After selling at 59¾c and holding for some time around that price, the market suddenly turned strong, and sold to 60⅝c, and eased off to 60⅜c. Some buying orders were received at 60c, but it was found that there was little for sale, shorts took fright, and the market closed 60⅝@60¾c. The European war rumors were thought to have been largely responsible for the final bulge.

Corn was quiet and easy most of the day, the heavy feeling in wheat near the close having a depressing influence. There was not much in the way of news, and the price changes were narrow. May sold early from 29¼c to 28⅝c, and October from 29¼c to 29c. There was but little business during the last hour, but prices held firm around 29c for May, where it closed.

Oats were quiet and easy, influenced by the big arrivals. May sold early from 20⅜c to 20¼c, and October from 17⅝c to 17⅜c. The market improved a trifle during the last hour, and May closed at 20¼c.

Provisions could not stand the pressure being brought upon them by the bears. Whether they are merely preferring the butchers' knife in town to cholera in the country, the fact that they are arriving here in such numbers is affecting the speculators in their pickled pennies. To-day's run amounted to 33,000 head, and 35,000 head are the estimated receipts for to-morrow. The January delliveries suffered as follows, comparing yesterday's closing prices: Pork, 5c; lard, 2½c; ribs, 5c.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 59½@60⅝c; No. 3 spring wheat, 55@56c; No. 2 red, 60½@62⅝c; No. 3 red, 60@62c. Corn—No. 2, 25½@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 17¾c; No. 2 white, 19½@20¼c; No. 3 white, 17¾@19c; No. 2 rye, 40c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 24@36c; No. 1 flax seed, 1 24½@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, 55½c; prime timothy seed, $3 75; mess pork per barrel, $8 37½@8 50; lard per 100 lb, $5 77½; short ribs sides (loose), $5 10@5 20; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 5 25@5 87½; short clear sides (boxed), $5 75@6 00; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22.

Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 134,000 bushels; corn, 537,000 bushels; oats, 307,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; barley, 146,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 54,000 bushels; corn, 38,000 bushels; oats, 411,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 148,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 48 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and stocks, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles and Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
October....	....	....	....	55½
December....	59⅞	60⅞	59½	60⅝
May....	61⅜	62⅜	63⅜	64¾
Corn—				
October....	25⅜	25½	29	29¼
November....	25¼	25¾	28⅜	28⅝
December....	27½	....	....	27⅝
May....	27¾	28¼	28¾	29
Oats—				
October....	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
November....	17⅝	18	17½	17⅝
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Pork—				
October....	....	....	....	$ 8 32
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BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Butter and eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Pittsburg Bonds Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Allegheny Valley 7-3 10 coupon, 103; D. coupon, 132; Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati reg. coupon, 113½; do. coupon, 113½; western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg branch, coupon, 101; do. do. coupon, 101; Western New York & Pennsylvania, coupon certificates, 4@4¼. S l s 200 shares western New York and Pennsylvania at 4.

Cash Whisky Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Whisky firm at $1 22.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Whisky firm; sales 528 barrels, $1 22.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Tractions Continue Strong and Made Fractional Advances—Trading Restricted to a Narrow Volume.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

The local security market was dull at the opening, but a fairly strong undertone was manifested in several groups of stocks. The demand for shares was somewhat better than on yesterday, but buyers exercised the usual caution and sellers were not willing to make concessions in order to induce trading. The trading was restricted to the traction and natural gas groups, and the business of the day aggregated 452 shares of stock and $2,000 bonds.

In the natural gas group Phillie was steady, and one small transaction was made in the stock at 15½, and that price was the final bid, while it was offered in 50-share lots at 15¾. Wheeling gas was not mentioned, Chartiers gas was offered at 8½, Peoples pipeage was offered in 100 share lots at 15, and Pennsylvania gas advanced a fraction as against the opening bid.

There was some inquiry for railroad shares, and the active members of the group were quoted at unchanged prices. Luster mining was quoted at 10½ bid, but was not offered. On the last call Westinghouse electric second preferred opened at 35 bid, and quickly advanced to 35¼, there being a demand for 100-share lots at that price, while it was offered down ¼ from the highest asking price. In the miscellaneous group Switch and Signal did not change, and Standard underground cable closed at a bid ¾ higher, as compared with the final bid yesterday. U. S. Gas's common did not change.

The street railway group was firm, and advances were made in the active members, except Citizens traction, which reacted a shade, as against the final bid yesterday, and Manchester traction, which did not change. Citizens traction sold at 57¾, and after two transactions there was none wanted above 57⅝, and these figures were the last bid posted. Manchester traction sold in a very small way at 28, but the final bid did not change. Central traction continued firm at 27 bid, and 28 is still the asking price. Pleasant Valley was stronger than on yesterday, and made a fractional gain, selling at 21½ bid, while it was not offered in quotable lots. Birmingham traction was stronger and higher, and sold at an advance as against the trading price yesterday.

In the bond list the feature was of a pronounced character were disclosed, and but one transaction was recorded, $2,000 Pleasant Valley 5s selling at 104. The market closed dull but steady.

For 100 shares of Citizens traction 57⅝ was bid, and for 25 shares 57¾ was bid.

The bidding price of Pleasant Valley was higher to-day, and 21½ was bid for 100-share lots.

For sales of 50 and 100 shares of Westinghouse electric second preferred 35@35¼ was bid, and the stock was offered at 35¾. There was a steady demand for this stock in Boston.

The only change in the quotations of the trust stocks to-day was an advance in the bidding price of Union trust company, 125 being bid for it on the first call. This is an advance of $5 as against the recent bidding price.

Some holders of Citizens traction bonds seems to want to get rid of a pretty fairsized bundle, since $20,000 worth was offered on the first call at 110. The bidding price was 107½. Perhaps the holder is afraid the Ft. Pitt traction company will not be able to pay the interest on the bonds.

There was a demand for 100-share lots of Standard underground cable at 99, while for small lots 100 was bid. The stock was not offered below 100.

Mr. S. Hays, the veteran director of the First national, died this morning at the age of 87 years. The deceased had been a director in the First national bank for 41 years.

The Manufacturers' national gas company has declared its regular monthly dividend of ½ per cent.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury office for the week ended October 5 aggregated $1,571,694, compared with $1,068,079 same week last year. Shipments of fractional silver coin for the month of September amounted to $1,717,000, an increase over last year of $1,003,000.

To-day is a statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $183,458,594; gold reserve, $93,000,845. At to-day's annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company, only one change was made in the board of directors, W. F. Cochrane being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Percy R. Pyne.

No. 3 of the Pittsburg Banking Co., held by R. J. Stoney, Jr., has just been received and is a very creditable number. In addition to the statements of the local national banks made to the comptroller, it contains much information of a financial nature. The article on the comparative value of Pittsburg bank shares should be read by all persons interested in these institutions.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Diamond N....	....	....	West. El. 4s	93¾	95¾
Fidel. Title..	140	....	Mon. Water..	....	95½
Mer. T. Co....	140	....	U. S. & Ins..	....	104
Pitts. Trust..	190	....	S. C. Cable..	99¾	101
Union Tr....	125	....	U.S.G. com..	16	16½
Union Nat..	510	....	BONDS.		
Ally. Bk....	95½	....	A. V. R. R..	....	....
C. V. Gas....	8½	....	E. Ex. M.	....	....
P.N.G. & P....	15	....	R. & C.	....	....
Penn. Gas....	....	....	Coup. 5s....	129	....
Phila. Co....	15½	....	Pitts. Junc..	....	....
Cent. Trac...	27	28	1st m. 6s..	123	....
Cit. Trac....	57⅜	57¾	Cit. Tr. 5s..	107½	110
P. V. Trac...	21½	....	Cent. Tr. 5s.	107	110
Bir. Trac....	15¾	16¼	Cent. Tr. 5s.	102½	....
Duq. Trac..	35¾	35½	P. V. Tr. 5s.	102¾	104¼
Man. Trac..	39¼	42	Bir. Tr. 5s..	88½	90
N. S. Trac..	31½	32	Duq. Tr. 5s..	102	103¾
Pitts. Junc..	30	32	Man. Tr. 5s..	105	....
P., V. & C. R.	43	....	M. E. & S. 5s.	....	106
Hand St. R.R.	30	....	Pitts. Tr. 5s.	102	....
Luster Min..	10½	....	B., K. & A. 6s.	98	99½

The following sales were made:

First call—10 shares Citizens traction at 57¾; 50 shares Citizens traction (ex-dividend) at 57½; 2 shares Duquesne traction at 35½; 40 shares Birmingham traction at 16; $2,000 Pleasant Valley 5s at 104.

Second call—100 shares Birmingham traction at 16; 25 shares Birmingham traction at 16.

Third call—25 shares Philadelphia company at 15½; 2 shares Diamond national bank, ex-dividend, at 190; 100 shares Duquesne traction at 35¾.

MONETARY.

The local money market is steady at the usual rate. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges.....	$2,851,468 97
Yesterday's balances.....	460,941 95
Same day last week:	
Exchanges.....	$2,696,589 23
Balances.....	379,288 52
Same day last year:	
Exchanges.....	$2,197,998 40
Balances.....	436,829 79

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Money on call easier at 1¼@2 per cent; last loan, 1½ per cent, closed at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5¾ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87¼@4 87½ for demand, and $4 86¼@4 86½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 87@4 87½ and $4 88@4 88½; commercial bills, $4 85½. Silver certificates, 60@60½.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Money, 4@6 per cent. New York exchange par. Clearings, $1,960,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $4,191,884; balances, $1,266,586. Money, 6@7 per cent. New York exchange, 25c discount.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $110,-246,612; balances, $6,317,859.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $18,763,818; balances, $1,617,589.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $2,217,-944; balances, $359,205.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $15,154,000. Money rates are firm at 4@5 for call loans and 5 per cent for commercial paper. New York exchange, 15@20c discount. Bankers (London) sterling, $4 87¼ and $4 89¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $13,340,105; balances, $1,659,490.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Clearings, $251,509; balances, $74,396. Eastern exchange, $1 50 selling; par buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Clearings, $1,-920,902. New York exchange bank par. Commercial $1 75 per, $1,000 discount.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Consols for money, 107⅛; do. for the account, 107 9-16; Canadian Pacific, 62¼; Erie, 11⅝; Erie seconds, 81½; Illinois Central, 103¼; Mexican ordinary, 16; do. Paid convention, 78; New York Central, 105½; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Reading, 10⅝; Mexican Central new 48, 72. Bar silver 31d per ounce. Money ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 5-16 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 222; at Madrid 16.00; Lisbon 24⅝; St. Petersburg 50; Athens 37; Rome 104.75; Vienna 103. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £25,000.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Three per cent rentes 100f 65c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 25c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Exchange on London 8 days' sight 20m 42½ pfgs.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Agents have advanced prices as follows: Berlin crochet quilts to 73½c; Clarendon crochet quilts to 82½c; Oriental crochet quilts to 95c; Monadnock, Marseilles and Satin quilts, 5 to 7½ per cent; Hamilton AA ticklings and Granville stripes, ¼c each; Coche XX twills and Ports

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY MADE.

THE POWERS REQUEST TURKEY TO PROMPTLY BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION.

PRISONERS MUST BE FREED.

THE PORTE'S EXCUSES AND PROMISES NO LONGER SATISFACTORY TO THE AMBASSADORS.

MORE MOSLEM PLACARDS UP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6, via Sofia, Oct. 7.—The representatives of the six powers have sent a collective note to the Turkish government calling attention to the inadequate measures taken by the police authorities to maintain public tranquility in Constantinople and its suburbs, and demanding the prompt institution of a rigorous inquiry into the recent riot, bloodshed and wholesale imprisonment of Armenians here. In addition, the powers demand the release of all prisoners who are innocent of wrongdoing and the cessation of arrests.

Said Pasha, the new Turkish minister for foreign affairs, has called at the different embassies, and has presented to the representatives of the powers a communication from the Turkish government repeating the assurance that a plan for reform in Armenia has been accepted by the porte. It is not believed, however, that this will satisfy the powers. There have been no further excesses, however, although a feeling of great disquiet still prevails, and fresh demonstrations upon the part of the Armenians are feared.

The Armenians who are still inside the Patriarchate church here, in which they sought refuge after the rioting of Monday last, fired some shots at noon to-day, and it was feared that another outbreak was imminent. The police watching the building promtply notified the military authorities, and a strong force of troops was sent to the spot. The soldiers immediately blocked all the adjacent streets. This operation of the military caused quite a panic among the inhabitants of that quarter, and they fled from their homes in all directions. The Kurds then entered the workshops among the quays and expelled from them all the Armenians they could find. Later it is claimed the bodies of four Armenians were found.

There is one feature of the police work which is attracting considerable attention. It is frequently recalled that the gendarmes, while making arrests, repeatedly told the persons taken into custody to "Call upon England to deliver you."

Those who know the way of Turkish officials say that this shows that the police were instructed to impress upon the minds of the Armenians that Great Britain was unable or unwilling to assist them in this emergency.

Many quarters of Stamboul have been placarded with notices inciting the populace against the Armenians. The police, it is true, tear down these placards, but they are either unable or unwilling to do so before they have been widely read, and have had the effect anticipated upon the Mahommedan population. It is not claimed that the government is responsible for this agitation; but the work is being done, and the government, apparently ,is unable to put a stop to it.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It was officially stated this afternoon that the recent disturbances at Constantinople will not stop the negotiations which Great Britain and the powers are carrying on with the Turkish government looking to reform in the administration of Armenia.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The "Politischs Correspondenz" publishes the note which the representatives of the powers at Constantinople have addressed to the porte, drawing attention to the state of affairs at Stamboul and advising the porte to adopt measures for the restoration of order. The note says that the subscribers have their information partly from eye-witnesses, and that it shows that private persons who were arrested were beaten and were even killed without the police attempting to prevent it; that orderly persons were attacked, and that those who were wounded were taken to the courts, to the police stations and to the prisons and were killed in cold blood.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Herr Liebknecht Throws Down the Gauntlet to the Kaiser.

BRESLAU, Oct. 7.—Herr Liebknecht in his inaugural speech at the opening of the socialist congress to-day referred to the remarks recently made by Emperor William, of Germany, saying that attempts had lately been made to vilify the social democracy but, the speaker added, that party could now defy defeat no matter how many bayonets were at the disposal of those who wished for a trial of strength. Herr Liebknecht said that if people wanted a fight the social democrats were their men. Continuing, he said:

"The highest authority in the land throws down the gauntlet and insults us. Let us take up the challenge, no matter who it may be who casts this mud at us. He is liable of touching us, for we are above his insults. The German empire would first collapse, but socialism will triumph. A violation of universal suffrage will be equivalent to the death warrant of the imperial government." Herr Liebknecht's speech was enthusiastically applauded.

In the hired hall in which the congress meets is a life-size portrait of the late Emperor Frederick. The socialists wished to veil it during the sessions of the congress; but they were prevented from doing so by the police, whereupon the chairman remarked that if the deliberations did not disturb Emperor Frederick his portrait would not incommode the socialists.

The congress passed a resolution to expel from the party Dr. Ruedt, of Heidelburg, on the ground that, although he had been elected a delegate, he had absented himself from the congress, at the same time making the statement that "he had done with that lot."

Among the motions which the congress will have to consider are a large number dealing with the agrarian program, but they are by no means favorable to the new proposals. Several demands are made that the agrarian program shall be rejected without further discussion, while those who do not go so far as this, express the opinion that the committee which drafted the program should remain in existence in order to collect further material for the agitation in the rural districts.

Requests are also to be considered that the socialists make good their claim to be represented on the presidential bench of the imperial diet; that they should bring in annually a motion for the introduction of an eight-hour day and a minimum wage, and that they should demand a state prohibition of wet nursing in view of the advantages of sterilized milk. Another motion which is promised good support, proposes that party officials and editors who are members of the reichstag and receive a salary of 3,000 marks shall more, shall not be paid for their parliamentary services. One member wished the congress to pronounce that social democracy, combats, religious communities and their representatives, if the doctrines therefore are opposed to the proletariat war of liberation. Other motions expressed dissatisfaction with the party press.

Defines a Minister's Duty.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 7.—Rev. W. R. Kidd, pastor of the United Presbyterian church of this place, in his third anniversary sermon yesterday, scored ministers who take a leading part in the investigations into municipal affairs. Ministers should preach the gospel, he said, and the mission of the church was not to save the world by reforming it, but to reform the world by saving it.

After the grip, diphtheria, pneumonia, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla is of wonderful benefit in imparting the strength and vigor so much desired.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and effectively.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

Republican Majorities Generally Cut Down and License Increased.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—This has been town election day in Connecticut, elections being held in 164 out of the 168 towns in the state. The issues are purely local ones, still this election generally attracts considerable interest as a foreshadowing of what may be expected on the important one for state and national officers. Local issues caused splits in many towns, but in general the large Republican majorities of last year were materially cut down. There were few independent tickets, the voters contenting themselves with much scratching, particularly in Hartford. The local option license issues caused some surprises in the larger towns. The church element made a hard fight against license, but it was generally successful.

Norwich went Republican by 535. The vote for license was 1,854 against 1,066. This is a 25 per cent reduction on the license majority of last year. There was a big fight in the town of Putnam over the license vote. Prohibitionists and Law and Order league workers were out in force, but failed to win, as the license advocates rolled up a majority of 144. In Waterbury, Kilduff, Democrat, is elected mayor over Webster, Republican, by a majority of 150.

It was a divided victory in Danbury ,the Democrats capturing the selectmen's offices and the Republicans the remainder of the town ticket. License was voted by a majority of 690, a marked difference over last year, when it had only a majority of 105.

The town of Huntington, in which is the borough of Shelton, had a fierce fight over the license question, after being dry for two years. The vote for license was 412 against 400. The Republicans elected their town ticket.

BANNOCK INDIANS' REVENGE.

They Killed the Captain and Two Others at Jackson's Hole.

POCATELLO, Ida., Oct. 7.—A courier and scout for the United States troops, named J. W. Wilson, reached Idaho Falls last evening, bringing details of the killing of Captain Smith and two comrades by Indians, in the lower part of Jackson's Hole, on Thursday morning.

The Indians had sworn vengeance against Smith, as it was he, they believe, who killed one of their tribe, and was the cause indirectly of the death of a pappoose last July. Smith was wounded himself in this fight, but recovered. Wilson states that Captain Smith and his two companions were prospecting on the south fork of Snake river, at the south end of Jackson's Hole, and were ambushed, and he and his two companions were shot dead and their bodies left on the river bar. Wilson and Constable Manning were scouting in this locality at the time, and both saw the dead bodies of the murdered men. Wilson rode at once to Captain Collis's command in Swan Valley and reported the facts, leaving Manning at Camp Granite to return to Jackson's Hole with the troops, who left immediately for the scene of the killing. Wilson then rode to Idaho Falls with dispatches.

Wilson says there are about 60 Indians in Jackson's Hole, and they are Bannocks from the Fort Hall reservation. Captain Collis, with his command, who started for the Hole, will drive out all the Indians found there, but it is almost certain that none will be encountered, as they will anticipate the arrival of the troops and head by a circuitous route for the reservation. The names of Smith's comrades could not be learned.

BATCH OF NEW POSTMASTERS.

Offices Filled in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The president to-day appointed Louis J. Townshend to be postmaster at Berwick, Pa., vice Charles Dorr, removed.

Fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were:

Ohio—H. T. Timmons, at Cox, Vinton county, vice G. R. Rains, resigned; R. J. McDowell, at Hartford, Trumbull county, vice D. McEuratnal, resigned; G. W. Smith at Kyle, Butler county, vice Alvin Pfeifer, resigned; G. A. Teets at Middlebury, Logan county, vice J. I. McWade, removed.

West Virginia—C. I. McMillan at Alpha, Doddridge county, vice W. B. B. Knight, resigned; J. A. Fleshman at Gapnells, Monroe county, vice G. P. Patton, resigned; J. W. Haydon at Haulp, Calhoun county, vice I. A. Gainer, resigned; L. C. May at Highland, Ritchie county, vice J. W. Gorvell, resigned; J. W. Parsons, Mentor, Jackson county, vice S. Lynch, deceased; John Kimberling at Nal, Mason county, vice William Kimberling, resigned; S. E. Mason at Pioneer, Marshall county, vice John Booth, resigned.

MINISTERS BECAME WARM.

The Lie Passed During a Discussion of Politics.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The city election will occur to-morrow, and all classes are much excited. At the regular weekly conference of the ministers to-day ,the lie passed between Dr. Crafts, a Methodist, and Dr. Carstensen, the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Crafts attacked the Democratic candidate for mayor, Mr. Taggart, as a saloonkeeper, stating that he had been arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. Dr. Carstensen waded into Crafts, saying the statement was false, that the Democratic candidate was a pewholder in his church, and his wife and children members of it. He had never been arrested, and then, quoting from something Crafts had said, he exclaimed: "Thank God, that is a lie!"

The matter was afterward explained that there is a bar in Taggart's hotel, and the barkeeper was arrested some time arrested. Democrats are claiming Taggart's election by an immense majority.

A DISASTROUS WRECK.

Three Pittsburg Men Seriously Injured at Mt. Pleasant.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Oct. 8.—An open switch on the Pennsylvania tracks caused a disastrous and probably fatal wreck at the Pennsylvania railroad station this morning. When the passenger arrived it ran onto the sidetrack, and collided with several cars of freight. Frank Mench, the brakeman, vainly tried to signal the engineer of the danger, and heroically stuck to his post until too late. He jumped, but was caught and fatally injured. Mench lives at Scottdale, Pa., where he has a wife. Three Pittsburg traveling men, A. L. Good, E. A. Maxwell and Lawrence Helm, were the only passengers hurt, the first two suffering severe sprains of the back, and the latter having an arm hurt. Two carloads of grain and some "empties" were demolished, and a stock car, loaded with cattle and hogs, was also damaged.

EARTHQUAKE IN ILLINOIS.

Frightened People and Did Damage to Coal Mines.

WENONA, Ill., Oct. 7.—The inhabitants of this town were greatly alarmed this morning by an earthquake. The shock occurred at 1:20 this morning, and was preceded by a rumbling noise that awakened nearly everyone. A few moments later there was a shock. Then there was a lull for two or three minutes, followed by more rumbling, and then more quaking, which was so violent as to shake dishes in the pantry shelves. Many people ran to the streets in their fright, and in some instances women screamed for aid. It was over an hour before quiet was restored, and many people were so alarmed that they sat up until daylight.

The shock was so violent that a good deal of damage was done to the coal mines in this vicinity. Slate and rock were shaken from the roofs and veins, and scarcely a mine but will have to expend $200 or $300 to repair the damage.

Pastor Arrested for a Debt.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Rev. M. C. Elliott, pastor of the Bethany Methodist Protestant church of this city, was this morning arrested for debt incurred in the construction of the church. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage lectured recently for the benefit of this church.

A neglected cough may lead to consumption, therefore take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

OHIO SILVER DEMOCRATS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS AND ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS.

SUPPORT THE STATE TICKET.

But Will Be Careful Who Are Elected to the Legislature.

REASONS FOR THE WHITE METAL.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 7.—The silver Democratic state central committee met here today, on call, to organize for the campaign. There were only about a half-dozen members present, including L. A. Russell, of Cleveland; W. W. Roberts, of Alliance; W. W. Durbin, of Kenton, and Allen W. Thurman. The meeting was held this afternoon in Mr. Thurman's office. An executive committee, consisting of Alfred Whittaker of Cleveland, W. W. Durbin and Allen W. Thurman, was chosen. Mr. Thurman was made chairman and Mr. Durbin secretary. They will open headquarters here. An address to the Democrats of Ohio was issued by the committee before adjourning, of which the following is the substance:

"It is now 20 years since a Republican congress covertly stopped the free coinage of gold and silver. Since then prices of all products have fallen one-half, and outstanding debts been doubled. The process is still going on, and as a result industries of all kinds have become embarrassed and taxes increased. Farm property has suffered in particular. This Republican policy, adopted by the present Democratic administration, has bankrupted the national treasury, and a nation of 70,000,000 people, living in the garden spot of the earth, is brought to its knees before a syndicate of money changers.

"The money power knows no touch of patriotism. It puts first its party principles and is happy with the success of either party if it can control the coinage policy. Having absolute control of the Republican party, it has now control of that, and will do so unless prompt and vigorous action is taken to prevent it. If it can control the Democratic national platform and ticket next year it will be indifferent to the result of the election, for it will win whoever is elected.

"There is no hope for the cause of silver except through the Democratic party. To this end we appeal for earnest, unceasing and patriotic devotion. This republic is not obliged to ask foreigners the privilege of resuming the money of the fathers and of the constitution, and the suggestion is an insult to the American people. Certain that any paper money be safer than United States government notes, which are redeemable in either gold or silver upon demand?

"With the opening of our mints to silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the parity of the two metals would be at once restored, and then there would be no 'cheaper' metal in which to pay debts. Both silver and gold metallic money restored to its normal value would have an inspiring effect upon the business and industries of the country, prices would go up to their old standard, the rush upon gold would cease, and the dread of a panic disappear, confidence would be restored and real prosperity would dawn, in which the blessing of nature and the fruits of toil would be distributed as they enjoyed by the millions as well as the millionaires.

"The Democratic party, the natural and sincere friend of the masses, must be the friend of their deliverance. Every citizen of Ohio is also a citizen of the United States. With coinage and the tariff the states have nothing to do. The support of every Democrat is due to the state ticket, and it shall have our cordial and sincere support; but members of the legislature, who will elect a United States senator, and who will therefore vote directly upon the money question, should be uncompromisingly pledged: First, to vote in favor of an open party caucus; second, against a secret ballot in that caucus; and, third, against the selection of any man not in favor of free coinage of gold and silver, at once, and without the co-operation of any foreign country. To this end we ask your cordial co-operation and assistance."

FUSION TICKET NAMED.

New York City Republicans Finally Agreed Upon One.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—There was considerable excitement before the formal opening of the Republican county convention in Lyric hall this evening, when the report was received that a fusion ticket had been decided upon, and that the nominating committee had agreed on the following candidates:

For register, Thos. F. Keating, state Democrat; for county clerk, Thomas Z. Hamilton, Platt Republican; for justices of the supreme court, Erwin Hall, Platt Republican; C. C. Beaman, independent Republican, and committee of Fifty man; Myers Isaacs, Republican and Good Government candidate; for judges of the court of general sessions, Thomas Allison, Platt Republican, and John Fellen, State Democrat; for city court justices, Henry C. Beatty, Platt Republican; Daniel O'Connell, State Democrat; and Jas. W. Hawes, Republican.

The Republicans and State Democrats both held county conventions and formally placed in nomination the fusion ticket. It is expected that the German American Reform Union will indorse the ticket. The platform says:

"We favor such a modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality and oppression, and will enable the city to determine for itself by popular vote, whether the sale of food, beverages and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday, during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise."

DEMOCRATS NAMED.

They Will Run Against Two Unpopular Republicans in Ohio.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 7.—The chairmen of the Democratic executive committees of Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont and Columbiana counties, comprising the joint Twentieth-Twenty-second senatorial districts, met here to-day and nominated J. J. Weisend, of Columbiana, and John H. Estep, of Harrison, for senators. Mr. Weisend is prominent in labor circles, being a member of the Carpenters' brotherhood, while Mr. Estep is a druggist and a faithful party worker of New Athens. Both men, as expected, will poll more than the regular party vote, as the Republican nominees are unpopular.

Mr. Hogg, one of the Republicans, is opposed by a large element among the Republicans in Belmont, in cluding the wool growers, from whom he has been purchasing wool for years. Mr. Welday, the other Republican, believes in a reduction of salaries and letting out offices to the lowest bidder. The country teachers of this district are opposed to him.

The Beaver Candidacy.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 7.—The friends of John M. Buchanan and W. H. S. Thompson, candidates for president judge of Beaver county, met again this evening to devise a plan whereby one will withdraw in favor of the other. At midnight they had reached no conclusion, and adjourned, with no set date for another meeting.

Giddings Club Banquet.

WARREN, O., Oct. 7.—Members of the Giddings Republican club held their annual banquet at the Park hotel here tonight. The program included addresses by J. H. Hoyt of Cleveland, W. C. Deming of Warren, F. J. Roller of Niles, J. E. Pickering of Warren and T. H. Garry, of Warren.

Democrats for Senators.

AKRON, O., Oct. 8.—Democrats of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth senatorial districts who failed to hold a convention at Warren last week, met here to-day and selected John Kreuder, of this city, and Thaddens E. Hoyt, of Ashtabula, to make the run.

ELECTRICITY IN MEXICO.

National Palace to Be Lighted by an American Firm.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7.—An American firm of this city has secured the contract for lighting the national palace by electricity. The government, until recently, has opposed putting in electricity, fearing danger from fire. Concessions have been granted for irrigating the canal, commencing on the left bank of Sabinas river, in the state of Coahuila, the concessionaire binding himself to conform to any resolutions that may be adopted as a result of the proposed national irrigation convention between the United States and Mexico.

Bad washouts on the Mexican Central railway near Jiminez have detained mails and passengers from the far west and Pacific coast of the United States. Among those detained are Secretary of the United States, Legation Butler and President Robinson, of the Central railway. The storm in the north interfered with the Mexican National railway telegraph lines last night.

Among the delegates to the congress of Americanists next month are Frederico Guillermo Vollmer, consul-general of Venezuela in Hamburg; Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, of Washington; F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass.; Henry De Lausure, Geneva; Camlefot, president of the Geographical society of France; A. De Montgolfier, of Loire, France; Clemens Muller, of Dresden; Paul De La Grasserie, of Rheims; His Excellency Clythe de Magalaes, representing the United States of Brazil; His Excellency Emile de Leon, representing Guatemala, and His Excellency Francisco de la Fuente Ruiz, representing the Dominican republic.

Some excitement has been created by a rumor that Protestant missionaries had conspired to blow up a church containing the miraculous image of the Virgin of Guadaloupe, with dynamite bombs, or to set fire to the structure. A section of the city fire department is at Guadaloupe near the church. The authorities give the rumors no credence, but it shows how popular feeling has been excited by the threatened Protestant missionary crusade against adoration of the Virgin, around which many patriotic traditions cluster.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

The North Atlantic Squadron Will Continue Them This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The North Atlantic squadron will go to sea again in a few days, from the Chesapeake bay, to resume evolutions. It is probable that the entire squadron, reinforced by the Maine and Texas, and perhaps the battleship Indiana, will continue these evolutions on a larger scale in southern waters during the approaching winter, though the details of the winter cruise have not yet been definitely arranged. The department has determined to allow Admiral Bunce, the widest liberty in this work, which is regarded as of the greatest importance to the navy. For many years our navy has been obliged to content itself with the adoption of such marine tactics included in foreign codes as seemed desirable. So far as these related to individual ships their usefulness has been demonstrated from time to time, but when it came to the great fleet maneuvers the department was obliged to take them on trust.

There has been a distinct difference of opinion among naval officers as to the suitability of many of these rules for our own use, and the department has long sought the opportunity to ascertain their value by a practical demonstration. For the first time since we began to build a modern navy the opportunity is now in reach and this is the work the squadron is now carrying on and which it will continue during the winter.

ADVOCATES REPRISALS.

A Colored Minister Recommends the Burning of Cities.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"If the law is not allowed to take its course concerning our men involved in crime, the torch must be applied in those cities where the outrages occur." These words were uttered last night at the close of the regular evening services by Rev. J. M. Townsend, colored, pastor of Quin chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue. An audience of 1,000 colored people applauded the sentiment and rose to their feet to further show their approbation of their pastor's stand.

Rev. Mr. Townsend's sermon had been called forth by the report in the morning papers of the outrage upon Neal Smith at Chattanooga. When it was finished the pastor gave out the hymn, "Thou Sleepest, Justice; Awake!" At the conclusion of the singing, Rev. Mr. Townsend asked the audience to remain a short time. "I want no one to leave the house while I am speaking."

He produced a clipping from a morning paper, read the account of the torturing of Neal Smith and then said: "This must stop in a Christian land. If the law is not to be allowed to take its course concerning our men involved in crime, the torch must be applied in those cities where the outrages occur."

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

Fifty Pittsburgers Attending the State Council at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 8.—The state council of the Daughters of Liberty met here to-day with 150 delegates present, about 50 being from Pittsburg and Allegheny. Among the prominent visitors from Pittsburg are ex-N. C. G. E. Kepple, Jr., ex-State Councilor A. W. Rossiter, State Associate Councilor Mrs. A. J. Green, F. D. Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Hull, James Whited, M. H. Bowman, F. B. Ertzman, A. F. Talt, Mrs. L. M. Thompson and Miss Lillian M. Curtis. National Secretary W. O. Saples and the legal representative of National Councilor W. N. Simons, of Connecticut, are also present. Reports show that the order is in excellent condition, 37 new councils having been chartered since the formation of the state council last December, while the aggregate membership in the state is about 20,000. The election of officers will take place to-morrow. Harrisburg and Gettysburg each want the next meeting.

Summit's Campaign Opened.

AKRON, O., Oct. 8.—The campaign in Summit county was opened by the Republicans this evening with a mass meeting at Cuyahoga Falls, addressed by Hon. J. H. Hoyt, of Cleveland.

baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York, 50c. and $1.00

THE RIVERMEN ASK ACTION.

MEETING OF THE BIG CONVENTION OF WATERWAY INTERESTS AT CINCINNATI.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE AIR.

Resolutions to Make the Monongahela Free From Tolls.

PITTSBURGERS THERE IN FORCE.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—A convention representing the constituency of one-fourth of the entire congress of the United States assembled here this morning to consider means of providing improved facilities for navigation on the Ohio river. Over 200 delegates were at the first meeting of the Ohio river improvement convention, and close to 300 from every city from Pittsburg to Cairo attended this evening's session. Unlooked-for enthusiasm reigned. The convention is a unit, and its success cannot be doubted.

Although the idea of the convention originated with the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, to Pittsburg must be given much of the credit of the success and enthusiasm of the meeting, for Pittsburg sent a good delegation of representative men, and they set the pace for the balance of the convention.

Captain John A. Wood was chosen chairman of the committee on permanent organization. Captain James T. Henderson was made the head of the committee on constitution. Captain C. W. Batchelor graces the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions, while Hon. John F. Dravo was named as first vice-president of the convention. Mr. George H. Anderson, superintendent of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, was an active spirit in the day's proceedings, and through his eloquence in presenting the invitation of Pittsburg and her various commercial bodies to the convention to hold its next meeting in the iron, steel, coal and glass city, the meeting unanimously accepted his invitation.

Although it might appear that Pittsburg was getting more than its share of the honors of the convention, the greatest cordiality was everywhere noticeable, and sectionalism was entirely forgotten.

A resolution declaring the necessity and equity of asking the government to procure for the people of the country the free and untaxed use of the Monongahela river was unanimously passed, and the convention further pledged itself to exert all influence in its power to compel congressmen to vote for the purchase, by the government, of the Monongahela navigation company's locks and dams.

As a diversion between the morning and evening sessions of the convention, the delegates were invited to visit the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, and to take a ride on one of the big White Collar line steamers, the Bostona. The boat was unable to go more than two miles above the wharf, and, returning, was compelled to stop less than two miles below the city. Thus it was shown that the Ohio river is navigable for four miles about Cincinnati, and the trip was a veritable object lesson to the convention. Fifteen beautiful steamers now lie at the bank at Cincinnati, because the Ohio river is not navigable. With proper improvement of the river, these boats and others could be moving.

Hon. John L. Vance, of Gallipolis, O., was chosen permanent chairman of the convention. He made a splendid speech in acceptance, and stated that the constituency of the states bordering the Ohio aggregate more than one-fourth of the members of the lower house of congress. When such a large number of persons are united upon an object which is just and reasonable no power in congress could or would say no to them.

Hon. J. H. Bromwell, representative of the Cincinnati district in congress, promised not only to vote for any measure looking toward the improvement of the Ohio river, but said he would put forth his first and best efforts in its behalf. Louisville sent a delegation of 50 to the convention, among the number being Hon. Walter Evans, and enthusiastic friend of the river.

M. L. Louden, president of the Commercial club, devoted most of his speech to the idea of freeing the Monongahela river from tolls. "The Kanawha river is free, the Kentucky river is free,the Green river and every other tributary of the Ohio are free," he said, "and why should not the Monongahela be free? This is not sentiment with the people of Kentucky, and especially to the people of Louisville. It is dollars and cents.

"The people who burn Monongahela coal pay tribute to the Monongahela navigation company, and the tribute the city of Louisville pays amounts to over $40,000 every year. Cincinnati pays $150,000 every year for the support of the Monongahela navigation company, and the people of the south during the past 40 years have paid more than $5,000,000 to this monopoly, and are yet paying and have nothing to show for their money. It is time to stop, and if this government is a government of the people and for the people, it will see the injustice of this matter and free the people from this unjust taxation.

"The city of Louisville wants the Monongahela river to be free; the people of every town and city in the Ohio valley want the tolls taken off Monongahela coal, and we will make it our business to instruct our representatives in congress that they have a duty to perform for us, and that greatest duty just now is free navigation; free not only on the Ohio, but free on the Monongahela."

Congressman A. S. Berry, of Newport, pledged his support to any measure for the benefit of the people of the Ohio river. Hon. John F. Dravo, secretary of the Pittsburg coal exchange, had a good deal to say about the commerce of the Ohio river, and was frequently and loud y applauded. He stated that in the number of vessels, the number of passengers carried and the amount of freight moved, the Ohio is ahead of the upper and lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers combined. Yet in the past over $35,000,000 has been spent on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and only $9,000,000 on the Ohio. He added that the Monongahela was the largest contributor to the wealth of the Ohio and exceeds every other river of the country except the Ohio itself. He asked the support and co-operation of all who might be in a position to help Pittsburg to free the Monongahela.

Among the other speakers were Colonel J. W. Bryant, of New Orleans, who added his voice in favor of improvements on the Ohio, and the purchase by the government of the locks and dams of the Monongahela river.

Among others who made stirring addresses were:

Charles Burdett Hart, of the Wheeling "Intelligencer;" Congressmen Dovener, of Wheeling, and Evans, of Louisville; United States Engineer Amos Stickney, Dr. J. W. Pendergast, and R. C. Dawes, of Marietta.

A greeting was sent to the national waterway convention which meets at Vicksburg October 22.

The constitution of the Ohio river improvement association will be considered to-morrow.

The permanent organization was completed as follows, following the selection of Chairman Vance:

Secretary, E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, John F. Dravo, Pittsburg; W. A. MacCorkle, governor of West Virginia; Paris C. Brown, Cincinnati; Louis Hite, Louisville; J. J. Ingale, Madison, Ind.; W. P. Halliday, Cairo, Ill.; Ralph Leete, Ironton, O.

Committee on resolutions, C. W. Batchelor, Pittsburg; Charles Muhleman, Hannibal, W. Va..; S. W. Shaw, Parkersburg, W. Va.; J. E. Danna, Charleston, W. Va.; H. F. Thompson, Portsmouth; J. C. Hopkins, Catlettsburg, Ky.; R. R. Rea, Madison, Ind.; John Gilbert, Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Speed, Louisville; W. P. Halliday, Cairo, Ill.; R. W. Wise, Cincinnati; John S. Shaw, Pittsburg; A. A. Franzheim; Wheeling; John W. Bryant, New Orleans; John F. Dravo, Pittsburg.

The convention will meet again at 10 to-morrow morning, and will end with a banquet at the Burnett house, to-morrow night.

The delegation from Pittsburg consists of Captain C. W. Batchelor, representing the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, George H. Anderson, also of that body; J. E. Shaw, of the Lake Erie & Ohio ship canal; James A. Henderson, of the Pittsburg & Cincinnati packet line; Hon. John F. Dravo, of the Pittsburg coal exchange, and Messrs. W. J. Wood, Albert Haigh, Captain John A. Wood, T. J. Wood, W. H. McKinley and John W. Alles, all of the Pittsburg coal trade.

WORK OF THE JUSTICES.

Western Pennsylvania Cases Passed Upon by the Supreme Court.

The following is a list of the decisions of semi-local interest handed down by the justices of the supreme court:

Per Curiam—Commonwealth vs Mika, Clearfield, judgment affirmed; Barclay vs Deckerhoof et al, Bedford, judgment affirmed.

By Sterrett, chief justice—Altoona vs Bowman, Blair, reversed; Bradford vs Fox, McKean, reversed; Connors administrator, vs Oil City passenger railway company, Venango, appeal dismissed.

By Green, justice—Sager et al vs Mead, Warren, affirmed.

By Williams, justice—Blood vs Crue Levick company, Warren, affirmed.

By Mitchell, justice—Second national bank vs Gardiner, Blair, affirmed; Glasgow vs Kann, Blair, reversed; Redding vs Rice, Blair, reversed; Williams vs Ladew, Bedford, reversed.

By Dean, justice—Bald Eagle Valley railroad company vs Nit Valley railroad, Center, reversed; Collins vs Bellefonte C. R. Co., Center, reversed.

Want a Wool Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, O., president of the National wool growers' association, W. G. Markham and Secretary Avon, of New York, have called a meeting of wool growers, wool dealers and sheep breeders to meet at the Ebbitt house, Washington, December 4, to urge congress to incorporate wool tariff provisions on any revenue bill that may be passed.

Water for Sufferers.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.—Amid the cheers of a large crowd, the first water train pulled out of this city last night, conveying 70,000 gallons of water to the relief of the drought sufferers in Altoona. Trains were running all day to supply the 35,000 residents of Altoona. To-night Gaysport petitioned Hollidaysburg for a temporary water supply. The request was granted. The water famine situation in surrounding towns is alarming.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

General Mahone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—General William Mahone died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

All the members of the family were about the bedside when the end came.

There will be no public funeral at Washington, as, in accordance with the wishes of the widow, the remains will be borne quietly to the general's old home at Petersburg, Va., where the services and interment will take place. The departure from here will be made at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving at Petersburg at 10:30 a. m. The services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal church. The active pall bearers will be members of General Mahone's old command, famous as "Mahone's brigade," the one which held the "Crater." The honorary pall bearers will be selected from the officers of the same brigade. The Confederate veterans' union tendered their services as a military escort to the body but it was the family's wish to avoid any display.

General Mahone had passed the most of his time in recent years in this city, living at Chamberlain's, where he frequently consulted with the Republican leaders of his native state. He was formerly quite wealthy, but it is understood that he lost the larger part of his money and probably left only a small estate.

General Mahone was born at Monroe, Southampton county, Va., December 1, 1826, was educated at the Virginia military academy, and taught school for two years, in 1849 taking up his profession as civil engineer and surveyor. He then became president of the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad. At the secession of Virginia he was appointed quartermaster of the Virginia forces. Then he entered active service and rose rapidly to the rank of brigadier-general. He afterward had command of Anderson's division. In 1870 he was elected United States senator, holding that office two years. He was defeated for governor of Virginia in 1889.

William Wetmore Storey.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The "Times" this morning announces that William Wetfore Storey, the American sculptor, died at Vallambrosa, at the residence of his daughter, the Marchesa Peruzzi.

Mr. Storey was born at Salem, Mass., February 12, 1819, and was the son of Joseph Storey, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at its law department in 1840. Although admitted to the bar, Mr. Storey devoted all his time to poetry and art, going to Italy in 1848, where he had since resided. His statue of his father in the chapel of Mount Auburn cemetery, of Edward Everett in the Boston public garden, busts of James Russell Lowell, Theodore Parker and Josiah Quincy and the sitting statue of Chief Justice Marshall, in front of the west terrace of the capitol at Washington, are well known examples of his art.

Ada Cavendish.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Ada Cavendish, the actress, is dead. She was the widow of the late Frank Marshall, co-editor with Sir Henry Irving of "The Irving-Shakespeare." She was best known in America as the Mercy Merrick of Wilkie Collins's "The New Magdalen."

Sir James Robert Drummond.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Admiral the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G. C. B., K. C. B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (sergeant-at-arms), is dead, at the age of 84 years.

Obituary Notes.

Walden Ramsay, the well-known actor and member of Palmer's company, is dead.

Anton Mossman, a well-known resident of Spring Hill, near New Castle, Pa., died Sunday, aged 45 years.

Patrick Grant, father of Robert Grant, the novelist, a successful merchant of Boston, died yesterday. He was 86 years of age.

John D. Zeigler died Sunday at his home on Thirteenth avenue, McKeesport. He was 68 years old and served three years in the civil war.

Jesse Berlin, a prominent citizen of Clarion, Pa., died Sunday night at the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. Berlin was the oldest man in town.

Mrs. John Marshall, well known for her many works of charity, died at her home in Homestead Saturday. She had been ill only a week, and her death was altogether unexpected.

Thomas B. Curry, a farmer, died at his home in West Bethlehem township, near Washington, Pa., Saturday night of typhoid fever. The deceased was a brother of J. M. Curry, of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Joseph B. Watterson, wife of a well-known steel worker employed at Jones & Laughlins', died Sunday after a long illness. She was 29 years old and well known in the West End, where she resided.

Mary Ann McMichaels died Sunday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Taylor, of 151 Franklin street, Allegheny, aged 84 years. She was one of the oldest residents of the Northside, having lived there nearly all her life.

A WIDOW'S RAWHIDE.

Wielded With Telling Effect on Samuel Adams, of Beaver.

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 8.—This afternoon this town, usually so quiet that it has earned the name of the "Saints' Rest," was thrown into a fever of excitement by the report that Samuel Adams, candidate for president judge of Beaver county last fall on the Populist ticket, and also an inventor of some note, had been severely castigated with a rawhide wielded by a buxom and highly-respected widow, Mrs. Nancy Phillis, a boarding-house keeper. The whipping, according to Mrs. Phillis's story, was because Adams had been circulating stories defamatory to her fair name, and damaging to her